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My Garden Favorites

Maurice Fuld

September
1919

AUTUMN PRAYER TO OUR FLOWERS

Die to the root, sweet flower,
If so God wills, die even to the root;
Live there awhile, an uncomplaining mute,
Blank life, with darkness wrapp'd about thy head,
And fear not for the silence round thee spread,
This is no grave, though thou among the dead
Art counted, but the Hiding-place of Power.

Die to the root, sweet flower

Anon.

*"Just Delightfully
Different" Seeds*

My Garden Favorites

*September 15th
1919*

"Just Delightfully Different"

*An offer of all
Garden subjects suitable for
Fall Planting*



MAURICE FULD
Plantsman - Seedsman

*7 West 45th Street
NEW YORK*

*Learn how to grow Flowers
right; read "Flower Lore"*

IT is a source of great satisfaction to me to realize that the garden public approves "My Garden Favorites" and the most pleasing thing to me is, that you use my own phrase in complimenting namely, that it is "Just delightfully different." Every edition issued this year—and this is the fourth—was insufficient to meet the demand, not because I had not ordered sufficient copies, but my patrons are all so kind in recommending me to their friends.

There is no other construction that I can place on this remarkable good will of my customers, but that they like my service and merchandise. Thank you.

A big advertising man with whom I had the pleasure of conversing recently, said: "Fuld, the nice thing about your literature is, that you are so frank—yes, brutally frank—in telling the truth about seeds and plants and that is so refreshingly new to us, that we cannot help to admire it."

I have long ago realized, that truth is the most powerful thing in this world and while it may hurt a few to hear the truth it cannot help but create a host of friends as well.

I have always taken you—my friends—into my confidence and when I promised you a sensational statement in this issue, I am sure I had you guessing. Well, here is my story.

Due to your generosity, I have enjoyed a most successful business year so far and I am going to be perfectly honest and tell you that I have made money—real money—and you will say—Why that is what you are in business for and you are entitled to it—but my friends that is **not** my aim. My aim is to make money, not to keep but to put it back into a better service for my patrons.

Now, while you are not all from Missouri, I am just as willing to lay my cards on the table.

1. I am going to make the 1920 editions of "My Garden Favorites" the most helpful garden books ever published, regardless of expenditure.

2. With each packet of seed will be enclosed a **complete** cultural method, written especially for that variety. This has never been attempted by any other seed dealer and requires thousands of dollars for the initial outlay.

3. My seed packets will appear in a most beautiful new dress, designed exclusively for me by George Wharton Edwards, an artist of world repute. I have always felt that a package of seed which contains nature's most precious gift to mankind, should give one at once a glimpse of the world of our dreams.

These are only three of many more improvements I shall undertake for the near future. You—finally—must reap the benefit of any financial success, which may be mine for a time and so you see, I have not changed my philosophy, namely: "To serve mankind and to make it happier."

I am anxious to have enough copies printed of the 1920 January edition of "My Garden Favorites," so as not to disappoint a single request and in order to estimate fairly well I am enclosing with this issue a separate sheet upon which please give me the names of your friends, whom you think would be interested in my literature and please send this list to me at an early date.

*"Just Delightfully
Different" Seeds*

FULD'S

"Just Delightfully Different"

BULBS

For Fall Planting



*To Bloom in the House During the
Winter or in the Garden in Spring.*



I It is a positive fact, that not one fourth of the usual quantity of Bulbs are available in America this Fall, and it behooves my friends to order promptly to avoid disappointments later. I will gladly reserve anything you wish and ship it later.

*Learn how to grow Flowers
right; read "Flower Lore"*

IN submitting to the American Garden enthusiast a thorough treatise on the growing of Winter and Spring flowering bulbs, I do so with the knowledge that this is the first of its kind ever published wherein the amateur or non-professional gardener can truly find the pathway to a better understanding of this valuable and popular family of flowers.

May the enthusiasm which I have allowed to run rampant from my pen have the result of instilling a greater love for these flowers into the hearts of my readers and may the army of flower-lovers be augmented a thousand fold by those who through coming in contact with this book find the pastime of growing flowers the stepping stone to happiness and joy.

The dismal, cheerless winter!—an expression frequently heard from the lips of some people, who evidently have never experienced the immeasurable pleasure that would be theirs if they grew a few bulbs to bloom during the winter. We may all love our spring, summer and fall garden, but let me gaze at that first paper-white Narcissus, which I planted in September, and which unfolds about Thanksgiving Day, and I would willingly exchange all other pleasure for it. Nothing can appeal more strongly to my heart than the plant which I set with my own hands and of which I see the constant progress, caring for it daily and watching it advance to its climax—the unfolding and coloring of its buds. Oh, what a world of rapturous joy it spells!—the banishing of gloom, grouch and loneliness, and in their place come sunshine, happiness, joy, health, wealth, the glow in the cheeks, smiles and peace!

There is no reason why with little expense one cannot enjoy a veritable winter garden, where one can roam amongst the flowers as freely as if it were June, and what a blessing it must be to people who are compelled to live in city dwellings and who by this method get all the fun of gardening. This does not mean the preaching of a new doctrine; winter-gardening with bulbs has been practiced even in America as long as bulbs have been known, but the “how” and “when” has never been thoroughly explained in the present-day literature on this subject.

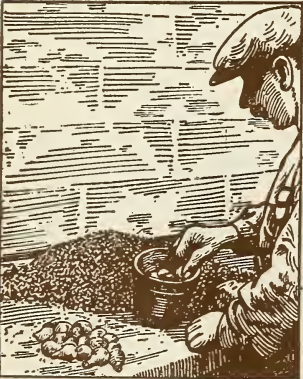
“Success” from the first is a great inspiration to the beginner and encourages him to go deeper into his favorite study; it fills him with enthusiasm to such a degree that he will try his utmost to interest others in the work until the whole universe will be a garden of flowers.

It is my aim to make this story so attractive and so complete that those who read must try the experiment and those who try it must succeed.

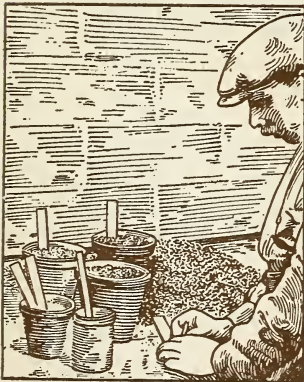
GROWING BULBS FOR THE DWELLING HOUSE



DRAIN THE POTS CAREFULLY



THE BULBS PLACED IN POSITION



SOIL FILLED IN, AND POTS LABELLED

The word "indoor" comprises really two distinct departments; namely, (1) the regular dwelling and (2) the conservatory. The cultures for both vary so greatly that it would be impossible to combine them in one treatise, and for this reason the omission of the 2d chapter. Bulbs can be grown, even for the dwelling, in three distinct ways, namely:

1. In soil and pots.
2. In fibre and vases.
3. In water and pebbles.

In submitting a detailed story for each, I am simply doing what is absolutely necessary to guide my reader into the path of success, for if failures have existed in the past it has been due to too much taking for granted. As I want this book to serve those who know absolutely nothing on the subject as well as others more experienced, I have another reason for treating my subject thoroughly, and I simply mention this to avoid criticism.

1. In Soil and Pots.

This is the universal, most natural, and most successful method. In considering this method the following concrete matters should arrest our attention and consideration: (a) Bulbs, (b) Soil, (s) Receptacle, (d) Storage place for Rooting, (e) The proper place to bring the flower to maturity.

a. **Bulbs.** This word embraces a great family of flowers and is often misused, so in writing this book, I have considered it advisable not to change the order of things as they are in general. Many plants which produce rhizomes at their base are called "bulbous" here, as this term is given them in many seed books. The word "bulb" in itself, though, should instantly impress one with confidence for when we handle a well matured bulb we are holding in our hand a shell containing a completely perfected plant in miniature, where every minute detail is already worked out (this to my mind is the most glorious thing in nature), and all that we have to do is to provide the best possible conditions resembling those of nature to enlarge and perfect what has been prepared for us. For this reason alone a failure with bulbs should be an impossibility. Not all varieties of bulbs can be used for house culture and herein lies the cause of certain failures. To give here a complete list of available varieties is impossible, but under the heading of each class of bulbs I am again referring to this special point, and so in a selection of suitable material for house culture one should read this book through before beginning the task.

The quality of the bulb used for this purpose should be the very best, for you cannot produce good results from inferior bulbs. It is utterly impossible for me to

be too emphatic on this point, a point which at no time has received serious consideration from the American gardening public.

This in itself is responsible for the deplorable fact that Holland and other bulb centers on the Continent have for years past used the American market for the dumping ground of all the most undesirable stock. The Hollander will sell you bulbs at as many different prices as you are willing to pay, and I must even allow that he is perfectly honorable about it, for he is frank enough to tell you that you are receiving just exactly what you pay for. Cheap bulbs are always expensive, for they require the same amount of care, labor and time to produce results. It is not to be taken for granted that the largest bulb is the most perfect, for size often is a deceiving point. Plumpness, weight, solidity and age are the factors which sum up "perfection." Some of the finest varieties of Hyacinths never produce extra large sized bulbs, yet the flower produced from what may appear to be a medium sized bulb is larger and superior in every way.

b. **Soil.** The ideal potting soil for most all bulbs mentioned in this book is that taken from a soil heap which has been especially prepared a year or eighteen months before the time of planting. A soil heap is undoubtedly the most necessary, useful and handy material, a requisite which no gardener should be without.

A soil heap is made by using solid layers of the following materials in rotation:

1. Turned-over sod.
2. Good garden soil.
3. Sharp sand.
4. Leaf mould.
5. Decayed stable manure.
6. All kinds of green forage, such as lawn clippings, unusable vegetables, refuse from the kitchen, dahlia foliage and stalks, in fact anything in fresh vegetation that you wish to discard except diseased plants.
7. Thin dustings of ground bone and lime between every other layer.

In the making of the soil heap layers of sod should be more frequent than the other material. The best time to make a soil heap is in the spring; for fully 12 months it should remain undisturbed, but the following spring it should be completely turned several times to thoroughly mix the different ingredients. Between spring and fall of the second year the heap should be turned at least twice again, and just before use, the quantity required should be thrown through a sieve to remove any lumps or stones.

Wherever the making of a soil heap in advance is impossible the following composition of soil can be used and the mixing of same can take place at the time of potting:

Good live garden loam.....	1/3
Leaf mould and well decayed stable manure.....	1/3
Sharp sand	1/3

People who do not own gardens can purchase the right kind of soil from their local florist.

At no time should anyone resort to use soil which has been used or is spent, for such soil as a rule is void of life and to use it would invite failure from the start. Many people have an idea that they can use the soil which has been in the window-box all summer. Nothing could be more detrimental.



Bulb Pan Pot Seed Pan

c. **RECEPTACLE.** — With this method the porous earthen pot or pan is the most satisfactory receptacle to use; but almost every variety of bulb requires a different sized pot, according to the number of bulbs desired in a pot.

There are but few bulbs which look well grown singly in a pot. The following would suit for this purpose: Dutch Hyacinths, Callas, Lilies and Cyclamen. All others look best when grown in numbers in either six-inch or eight-inch or ten-inch pan. If the above mentioned four bulbs were grown singly in a pot, the Hyacinth would require a five-inch or perhaps a six-inch pot; Callas, according to size, require from a six-inch to nine-inch pot; Lilies from a five-inch to eight-inch pot, according to size of bulb, and Cyclamen about a five-inch pot.

The most satisfactory method for a beginner is to first purchase his bulbs and when they have been received to unpack them and lay each sort upon the table so that he can intelligently plan for the size of pot or pan, and then to figure his requirements. No set rule can be given as to how many Hyacinths can be planted in a six-inch pan, for it depends entirely on the size of the bulbs. This knowledge that the bulbs are first size or second size is of no help, for second size bulbs of a certain variety can be larger than first size bulbs of another sort.

The average rule is as follows:

	6 in. pan.	8 in. pan.	10 in. pan
Crocus	12	20	35
Daffodils	6	10	15
Dutch Hyacinths	4	6	9
Freesia	12	24	35
Jonquils, little	12	20	35
Lilies of the Vallev.....	12	25	40
Polyanthus Narcissus	5	9	15
Tulips	9	15	22

The foregoing are those classes of bulbs from which the non-professional gardener can select certain varieties for growing in the dwelling house.

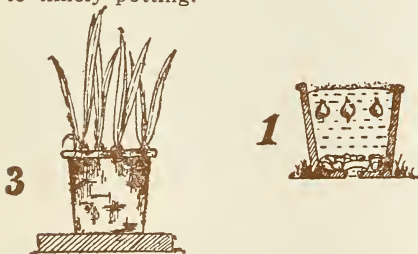
To combine several colors or varieties of a certain specimen in a pot is never productive of desirable results; either the combination of colors clash or the varieties do not flower together or grow to different heights.

There is an intermediate pot between the regular pot and what is known as bulb pan, and it is commercially called "Azalea Pot." Daffodils, which are rather elongated bulbs, do much better in these pots, also Hyacinths, for they allow more play room for roots. Again, fern-dishes which are very shallow may be used advantageously for small and flat bulbs, such as Crocus.

THE PROPER METHOD OF POTTING

With bulbs, soil and receptacle at your disposal you are ready to proceed to pot.

When to Pot. Two-thirds of the success in this method is traceable to timely potting.



1. Potting 2. Storing 3. Growing Freesias

Freesias and Callas should be potted in July. Lilies, Oxalis, Roman Hyacinths, paper-white Narcissus and Alliums in August. All others in September, except Lilies of the Valley, and these two should be potted in November.

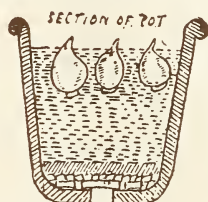
In a complete collection of bulbs there is a great variation of times when they arrive from their original sources, and, of course, at that time they are in the prime of life. It goes without saying that the ideal time for potting bulbs is immediately after their arrival from their original growing place. I would suggest that when you order your bulbs you instruct us to

*Learn how to grow Flowers
right; read "Flower Lore"*

forward the different items just as they arrive, for then you will at least have favorable conditions to begin with. The longer a bulb remains dormant the weaker it becomes in constitution. The planting of bulbs for the house after October, with the exception of a few varieties, is a wasteful effort. Have you ever grown Hyacinths where the flower would color while still hidden way down in the foliage, and when you touched the flower it would lift right out and show no connection with the roots? Well, that is one of the results of late planting; the base of the bulb has become so hardened that there is no connection between the roots and the growths. Two-thirds of stunted flowers of Tulips and Daffodils are the result of the same complaint. The following rules for potting should be strictly adhered to:

Variety	From	Month	To
Freesia	July	October	
Oxalis	July	September	
Callas	July	September	
Lilium Harrisii and its family.....	July	September	
Roman Hyacinths	August	October	
Paper-white Narcissus	August	January	
Jonquils Campenelle	August	October	
Dutch Hyacinths	September	October	
Tulips	September	October	
Daffodils, Narcissus and Jonquils other than men-			
tioned before	September	October	
Crocus	September	October	
Lily of the Valley.....	November	December	

Of all the varieties mentioned above where no specific variety is given I recommend to select only such sorts that are suitable for pot culture.



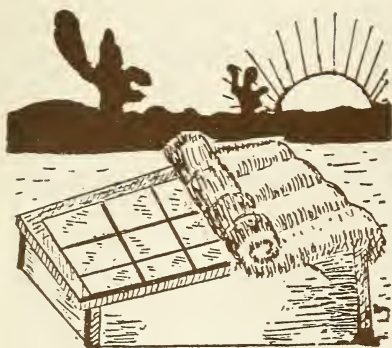
How To Place Tulips

will help to keep the soil sweet. We now fill the pot with soil up to two-thirds of its capacity. We then place our bulbs, and it should be borne in mind that the nose or top of certain bulbs should and can protrude from the soil after we are finished potting. Hyacinths, Daffodils and Narcissus are the varieties to which the above rules apply, while all others require that no part of the bulbs is visible, but that does not mean that they should be planted deep, but just under the surface. A finished pot should never have the soil come up to the top, but a playroom of at least one-quarter to one-half inch should be left vacant. This is especially desirable for watering, for otherwise the water would run right off and could not be taken up fast enough by the plant.

Every pot should contain a label, stating the name of the variety the pot contains.

Some growers, after the bulbs have been placed on the soil, use pure sand to fill in between the bulbs, as it will allow the water to flow freely to the roots. Just as soon as a pot is finished it ought to receive a thorough soaking.

This completes the work of potting.



Protecting Bulbs in Frame

d. **Storage Place for Pots.** With the exception of Freesias and Oxalis, Callas and Lilies, all potted bulbs should be stored away in a dark place for the purpose of making roots. One should not attempt to produce any top growth before a sufficient amount of root growth is made to support it. We should at least attempt to provide in this storage place conditions which approach to a marked degree those found in the open garden. How can this be produced? There are several ways: 1. If a cold frame is at hand this is the ideal storing place. Remove sufficient soil to allow for the heights of pots and pans and cover the ground with a layer of coarse coal ashes.

They are splendid for drainage and will keep away field mice, which as a rule are fond of Tulips and have been known to destroy them by the hundreds. In placing the pans or pots it is well to remember that those which are taken out first should be placed where they are easily accessible. (See notes, "How Long to Store.") Finally, all pots and pans should be buried under four to six inches of sand. The available space between sash and sand should be filled solidly with leaves, but not before freezing weather sets in.

Under those conditions one can go to the frame any day in winter, regardless of weather, and easily remove the pots to the house.

Whoever has a garden and loves to grow these bulbous flowers could not invest in anything more useful and serviceable than a cold frame. A single year's use would repay the entire expense and the frame should last indefinitely. A cold frame would mean absolute success, would save all care for the bulbs from the time they are stored until they are brought to the light and would give maximum results from a minimum of labor.

The frame no doubt is the most satisfactory storage place, but by stating this I do not wish to discourage the gardener who cannot afford a cold frame or who does not possess one. On the contrary, I want to show him a method by which he can find a substitute for a frame. Dig a pit two feet deep, put a good layer of coarse coal ashes in the bottom, place your pots, fill finer ashes between the pots and cover the whole with pure sand to come even with the surface of your garden. When freezing weather sets in cover the spot with manure to a depth of fully 12 inches. In lifting the pots it may be necessary to await favorable weather, which is the only drawback with this method. In digging the pit select a spot where water is not liable to settle.

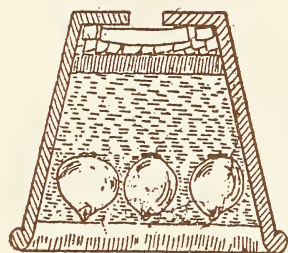
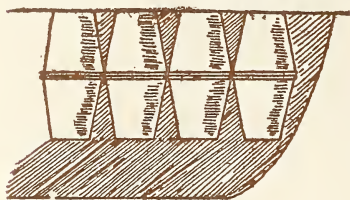
Both of the foregoing methods are, of course, designed for such people who are so fortunate as to live in the country and have a garden; but what about the city dweller, who perhaps is more devoted to this class of flower because it gives him a substitute for a garden, and how willing he is to go to all sorts of trouble to try and raise a few flowers which he can call his own?

The love of growing flowers is born with most of us, and when I see this love in people who are by circumstances handicapped to give it full vent my heart goes out to them and I want to help them.

The method hereafter described is perhaps more in vogue than any other, and I shall be careful in describing it fully so that the person, who perhaps may live in a single room, may find here the inspiration and the stepping stone to some happy hours which otherwise might have been desolate and tiring.

A temperature of from 42 to 50 degrees and the exclusion of light are the two most important points, and they must exist to form the real storing place for bulbs to root. Let us consider these two points separately.

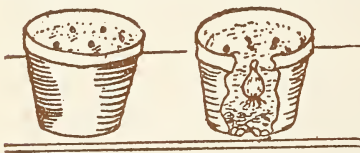
The first place we would naturally look to for a steady temperature of from 42 to 50 degrees is the cellar.



Potting and Storing Tulips

that would be the treatment they would receive out of doors. If the attic is heated and the heat cannot be controlled, there may be a spare room where the heat is omitted. Not only should the temperature be low, but it should not vary at any time to a great extent. That is the reason why living rooms are not good storing places for bulbs. Invariably we enjoy a temperature of 70 degrees during the day and about 50 degrees or less during the night.

There is one rule in growing all plants which if carefully studied and followed must spell "success," and that rule consists of three words, "Keep it growing." As soon as any plant receives a setback during its process of growing it has a handicap which few plants are ever able to overcome. Like spring gently follows the winter (according to the teachings of science and not to actual experience nowadays), so does a gentle increase in temperature advance the growth of any plant. Once that growth is started the progress must be continuous or failure is the result.



POT UP EARLY DAFFODILS.

If the cellar is unheated and air can be admitted to it, that is your ideal spot. But how many cellars are unheated? Very few indeed. In spacious cellars, though, as a rule, there are extreme corners, farthest away from the heater, where it is rather cool. Such a corner can be made to do, provided it is located near the point of ventilation. Sweet, fresh air is as much a food to a plant as it is to a baby. But why resort to the cellar alone? There are other places in a house which perhaps are more suitable—for instance, the attic. If unheated, just right. Perhaps, you say, it is too cold at times, for it goes down to the freezing point and lower during cold spells. These are conditions which are much easier to change and control than if the place was too warm. We must never lose sight of the fact that most bulbs are improved by freezing, for

Suppose my reader had at his disposal only a furnished room and his room had to be heated, there are still possibilities of growing bulbs. To begin with, try and live in as cool a temperature as possible. It is much healthier to live in a room of 55 to 60 degrees than in 75 or 80 degrees. This temperature in the storing of bulbs can be still further reduced for the bulbs by adopting the following suggestion: Secure any kind of wooden box, line it if possible with tin, spread a 3-inch layer of coarse coal ashes in the bottom, place the pots upon the ashes and fill the box entirely with ashes. Do this by the open

window, so that this preparation is conducted in as cool an atmosphere as possible. Then place the box as far away from the radiator as possible, but not in a place where fresh air cannot reach it. The selection of varieties will also help to greater success. It should always be remembered that it is much easier to grow Dutch Hyacinths, Jonquils, Daffodils and paper-white Narcissus than any other bulb, and those persons whose storing conditions are not just ideal would be much better off if limiting themselves to the aforementioned classes.

In the storing of bulbs there is one place in use today which I wish to discourage—namely, the clothes closet. Air, as stated before, is an absolute plant food and in a closet it is always of inferior quality.

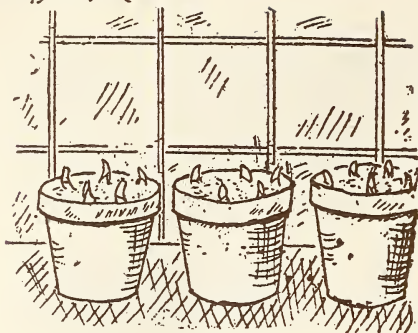
The Elimination of Light. Exclusion of daylight only is not sufficient; conditions must be similar to the out of doors. This can be accomplished in two ways: If the floor is concrete or asphalt, spread ashes or sand upon it to the depth of at least three inches. Upon this place the potted bulbs in single layers and cover them with either ashes or sand to a depth of six inches, so that the pots are entirely buried. If the floor is of wood, store the bulbs in a box and line the box with tin, but have ashes or sand below, between and above the pots.

Watering During Storing Process. As stated before, directly after potting, the pots should receive a thorough soaking. If stored in the cold frame or the pit, they require no further looking after until brought to light, but if they have been stored in the house it is advisable to sprinkle either the floor or the box or the surface of the entire lot, or all, at least once a week, so that there is no chance for the soil in the pots to dry out. This watering is intended solely to keep the moisture within the pots, not to let it escape. In this weekly watering the purpose in mind is simply to create a moist atmosphere and at no time should the watering be so plentiful as to carry it to the pots themselves. Should the soil become very dry in the pots it would mean a blind bulb, or, in other words, you would produce foliage and no flowers. We all have had this experience and invariably we blame the bulbs for it.

How long should we leave a bulb in the storage place in order to know that it is properly rooted? The time varies greatly and the table below simply gives the minimum amount of time required. It is always desirable to have a succession of flowers of the same kind during the winter, but that does not mean that we have to pot our bulbs at different periods, but the fact is that they should be potted at one time and that early, but in bringing them to the room as many pots should be lifted as desired at one time. For a continuous succession of bloom, pots should be lifted once a week.

TIME TABLE FOR STORING

Variety	Limit of Duration
Paper-white Narcissus	6 weeks
Roman Hyacinths	8 weeks
Jonquils Campernelle	14 weeks
Dutch Hyacinths	14 weeks
Tulips	16 weeks
Daffodils, Jonquils and Narcissus other than mentioned	12 weeks
Crocus	16 weeks



BRING POTS OF BULBS TO THE LIGHT.

If the roots are not sufficiently developed, then place the pot back again, for without good roots the result is always indifferent. Many of the bulbs have perhaps made considerable top growth while in storage and naturally this top growth is yellow. Two or three days in partial or indirect light will quickly change yellow to green.



The Right Condition of Bulbs To Bring To The Light

direct light, so if placed near the window it is in the best spot, but care must be taken to protect the plants from frost during the night, either by removing them to the center of the room or by covering them with sufficient thicknesses of newspapers.

The unfolding of the flower bud is to my mind the most inspiring sight, and I should like to suggest to those who have not yet enjoyed it to watch for it when the Hyacinths or Daffodils are at this state in their lives. The Poetaz Narcissi, however, present the most beautiful buds of all.

In conclusion, an appeal to those who are kind of heart. Remember those unfortunates who are ill and bedridden. A pot of bulbs well advanced, but where the flowers do not yet show colors, will prove a message of cheer, excelling medicine or any other stimulant, for it strengthens the hope in life—a sure cure for all ills.

2. GROWING IN FIBRE AND VASES

This, a unique and original method, means the abolishing of soil and the unsightly pot with its opening at the base for drainage and, of course, the saucer.

The Place to Mature the Flower. The change from the storing place to the place where the bulbs are expected to flower, considering light and heat, should be gradual. When they are lifted from the frame or pit they are probably in a frozen condition. It is essential to thaw them out gradually. If they are stored in the dwelling the light should come to them gradually, but one more important point must be considered: immediately after lifting try to ascertain if the roots are well developed and have pierced the soil in all directions. This is easily accomplished by carefully turning the pot upside down, with one hand to hold the bulbs and soil intact and with the other

to lift the pot sufficiently to investigate the roots. The final place where they are to flower should be selected with care. Of course, we want them in our living room, where we can enjoy them, but here the conditions best for the plant are not ideal. When they are first brought to the light 50 degrees is the proper temperature, and as they progress the temperature can increase to the usual one in a living room. Those who wish to produce the finest flowers would do well to grow them first in a laundry and when the flower buds show bring them to the living room. The moment they are taken from the storage they require daily attention as to watering and occasionally an application of liquid food, such as dissolved sheep manure. When the bud shows to turn color apply the liquid food daily.

Once in the living room the plant must have

In the place of soil the new method offers a fibre prepared from certain plants and mixed with moss, which is absolutely clean and odorless. Once used it can be stored away and saved for a number of years. It is as light as a feather, retains moisture well and has certain food qualities. For a receptacle we can use any artistic glazed or unglazed china bowl, pottery or glass, provided it is shallow and its shape suits the purpose. This feature in itself produces a far more artistic effect for the sitting room. In these jardinières there is no outlet for superfluous water, an advantage which can only be measured by the fact that these vases can be placed anywhere about the house, in the drawing-room or dining-room, without fear of any water or dirt coming through the base of the receptacle.

Culture. For city dwellers this method proves a revelation and boon. The fibre is so clean that after handling it no dirt has accumulated on the hands.

The prepared fibre, which you receive in dry condition, must first be moistened, when it appears like moss just gathered from the fields. It must not be too wet. Select your bowl or vase for the particular kind of bulb you wish to plant. The smaller bulbs, such as Crocuses, should be planted in very shallow dishes, while Hyacinths, Tulips and Daffodils require more depth. Never mix the kind of bulbs or colors, but use all one color of one variety in a single dish.

No broken crockery or moss is necessary here, but simply place a few pieces of charcoal in the base and fill with moistened fibre of one to three inches depth, according to the height of the bowl. Place the bulbs in position so that their tips reach to within a half inch of the rim, the spaces between and around the bulbs to be filled also with the moistened fibre, but carefully pressed in by hand, not too tight, however. This pressing does not apply to the fibre below the bulbs.

Once potted, as mentioned above, the vases should be stored in a dark, airy cellar or room regardless of temperatures, but nothing could be worse than to store them in a confined cupboard or a small, dark, airless room.

The only attention we need give them from now on is to see that the compost is kept steadily moist, but on no account should it be sodden or too wet; neither should it ever be allowed to become dry, even for half a day only, for the pores of the roots close up and the bulbs in many cases go blind and are ruined. This happens more frequently with Tulips than Narcissus, the Tulip roots being finer and therefore more liable to injury.

When the bulbs have grown about one inch above the surface they should be brought to daylight (the time that they thus remain in dark storage varies again according to the variety of bulbs) and the vases or bowls can be placed in the window, care being taken, of course, to keep them from frost. Watering now is of utmost importance. The surface of the fibre should always look moist, but if too much water has been given the bowl may be held carefully on its side, so that the surplus water can drain away. As the growth increases, more water will be required and all the light possible should be given to insure sturdy foliage.

The fibre is very inexpensive, considering that a certain measure increases one-third in size, for you receive it packed tightly and dry, and when moistened it swells considerably.

This new method was first introduced by the late Mr. Robert Sydenham ("Uncle Bob," as he was familiarly known to the fraternity) at Birmingham, England, and for a decade almost he worked untiringly to perfect this method to such a degree that in England today there are special exhibitions of bulbous flowers grown in fibre. As Mr. Sydenham says, it is the most charming method of growing beautiful spring flowers for house and table decorations.

Although, as mentioned, the fibre has certain food qualities, an additional food in the shape of weak soot water may be given with advantage when the bulbs are coming into bloom.

Some growers recommend the adding of ground oyster shells to the fibre at the rate of eight pounds of shell to one bushel of the dry fibre, but when moistened it will weigh nearly 40 pounds.

THE IDEAL SELECTION OF BULBS TO GROW IN PREPARED FIBRE.

I repeat herewith Mr. Sydenham's account, as his experiences are undoubtedly far more valuable than anything I could offer.

Freesias are delightful flowers. If the small bulbs are potted in September and kept in a cold frame till well rooted, they may easily be had in bloom in January.

Paper-White Narcissii. If potted from August on fortnightly up to January, a constant procession of flowers may be had from November until March.

Poetaz Narcissus. The new Poetaz family are very charming when grown in fibre. The varieties *Elvira*, *Irene* and *Alsace* have proven the best. They are very delicately perfumed.

Daffodils. The following varieties have proven far superior to many of the others which were tried: *Obvallaris*, *Henry Irving*, *Golden Spur*, *Emperor*, *Victoria*, *Madame Plomp*, *Vanilla*, *Madame de Graaf*, *Mrs. Langtry*, *Barri Conspicuous*, *Poeticus Oranatus*, *Queen of Spain*, *Sir Watkin*, *Von Sion* and *Orange Phoenix*.

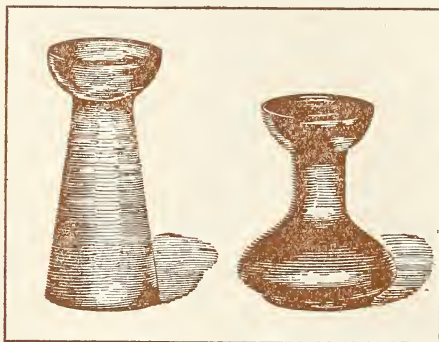
Dutch Hyacinthss. All of them grow splendidly in fibre.

Tulips. Only certain varieties succeed in fibre and these are mentioned forthwith: *Yellow Price*, *Mon Tresor*, *Vermillion*, *Brilliant*, *Prince of Austria*, *Pottebakker White*, *Joost V. Vondel White*.

Crocus. All sorts do well, but only large bulbs should be used.

This method is almost unknown in America, yet there is an enormous field for its adoption. Why is the gardening public so slow to adopt newer and better methods? Is it because they have been disappointed in the past, or is it because they are used to their grandmother's ways? My personal opinion is that those who would profit most by the distribution of horticultural material have done least in the past to disseminate really helpful information which would bring about more love for growing flowers.

3. IN WATER AND PEBBLES



Bottles For Growing Hyacinths

are perhaps amongst the most lovely things in creation when the bulbs are in full bloom.

Paper-white Narcissii. The flower and its form resembles the Chinese Lily and does best of all. The essential points for a successful culture are to keep it cool at all times. With the Chinese Lily, as well as the Narcissii, the water can cover the bulb, but this is not essential. After planting place the dish in a dark and cool place for about two weeks, then place in direct light and in as cool a spot as possible. The first flowers appear within eight weeks after planting and for six weeks they are constantly within reach of the eye, watching their daily progress, which we imagine goes on at the rate of an inch a day. The chaste white blossoms are dainty and cheerful, and as a child can grow them successfully they ought to be found in every home, rich or poor.

One of the easiest methods for a few varieties of bulbs.

The Chinese introduced this method here by showing us their Sacred Lilies and growing them in this fashion.

China bowls, plates or plaques are the most artistic receptacles; the pebbles are used to produce an even bed for the bulbs to sit upon and to hold the bulbs erect. The bulbs should be set very close, because great masses produce the best effect. Large China plaques which can contain from 50 to 100 paper-white Narcissus

The bulbs of these *Narcissii* arrive in August, and as a rule few people think of planting bulbs until October. This brings the blooms about December, and invariably the very easy manner in which they flower brings on the desire to try once more. But now it is too late to procure any more bulbs. It is advisable therefore to purchase enough in the beginning to cover the wants for the entire winter; but in storing bulbs away for later planting we should spread them on shelves in a cool, dry room, otherwise they may be found in such condition later that they are worthless.

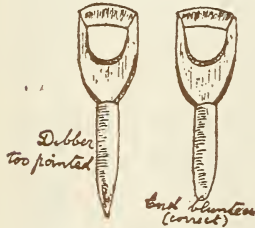
Crocus. Only mammoth bulbs should be used for this purpose, and, although they require nearly five months to mature into bloom, the very transformation from the old bulb to the new is a most fascinating process and repays well for the delay in blooming.

GROWING BULBS IN THE GARDEN

When I glance back just ten years and realize what a wonderful change in gardening has taken place since then, it amazes me.

But what amazes me still more, that up-to-date seedsmen and bulb dealers can still publish in their catalogues designs of those grotesque beds in the shape of crescents, stars, anchors and circles, filled with regiments of bulbs in massive color formation. Why that style belongs to the Middle Ages. It may still be found in parks or cemeteries, but surely not in a garden which claims refinement or artistry.

The purpose of the old-fashioned treatment of the best known bulbous plants, such as Tulips, Hyacinths and *Narcissii*, was to produce a great blaze of blossom for a short time. They were planted by themselves in regiments, and when they were out of flower they were taken up to make room for other plants.



Planting Tool For Bulbs

This treatment took no heed of their individual beauty of form. Each plant was considered only as contributing to a great mass of color, and certainly these masses of color were very splendid. But a great part of the beauty of a Tulip consists in its form, in the shape of its flower, the manner in which it carries its flower, and the contrast between the shape and carriage of the flower and the shape and carriage of the leaves. All this beauty was lost when Tulips were arranged in regiments. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted that a single Tulip is too small and too simple in its form to produce much effect in any arrangement of flowers; and this is true also of most bulbous plants. Besides this, their flowering period is usually short. Therefore, if we are to make the best possible use of their beauty, we must arrange them so that a great part of that beauty may not be lost in a blaze of color, but also so that it may not be frittered away by too scattered planting. The best way to do this is to combine them with plants of a very different habit of growth and character of flowers; and of such combinations there is an infinite variety. This he may do in many different ways. He may, to take one of the most obvious, plant his Tulips among Pansies or Forget-me-nots, so that they will rise through the contrasting carpet of less simple leaved flowers, as Daffodils rise through the grass. A hundred Tulips all of the same kind so planted will not lose any of their beauty of form, since it will be emphasized by the contrasting beauty of the carpeting plants; and it is only by means of an arrangement of this kind that the true beauty of Hyacinths can be seen. Many people condemn them as stiff; and, indeed, when they are planted out in rows by themselves, they are as stiff as a row of Lombardy Poplars. But as the beauty of the Lombardy Poplar only shows itself in contrast with trees of a more spreading growth, so the beauty of the Hyacinth only shows itself in the same kind of contrast. No one would think of growing Bluebells in regiments, because we are all familiar with the manner in which Nature grows them. But the regimental system is even more fatal to the beauty of the garden Hyacinth.

This plan of carpeting bulbs with other plants of a very different habit is now very general, but not so universal as it should be. Many people who are delighted with the beauty of bulbs in the grass will yet grow the same bulbs in beds or borders on the old regimental system, and they do this probably because they think it saves trouble to the gardener. It is so easy to fill a bed with Tulips in the autumn and then to lift them when they have gone out of flower to make room for summer bedding. But it is just as easy to combine them with plants, such as Pansies, Forget-me-nots, the double Arabis, and many early flowering perennials, which may be removed at the same time to make room for the summer bedding.

Progress in methods of gardening have been exceedingly slow in the past, and one would have to expect the impossible if all the recommendations made by me were at once adopted universally and the old-fashioned methods entirely discarded.

In order to guide my friends into more artistic gardening, I want to give here a few suggestions of how you can paint lovely pictures in your garden by simply combining bulbs with other plants.

Hyacinths. Pink Hyacinths should rise through white Pansies or white Arabis. White Hyacinths should rise through yellow Primrose, purple Aubrieties, blue Forget-me-nots. Blue or purple Hyacinths should rise through golden Primroses, violet Aubrieties, yellow Pansies, blue Forget-me-nots and white Arabis.

Early Tulips should be connected with white Arabis, golden Alyssum, yellow Primroses, pink and white English Daisies, blue, white and yellow Pansies, Aubrieties in violet and purple, blue Forget-me-nots. The color combination must be carefully studied. Pink always goes well with blue and white or pink; blue with yellow, violet, purple or white; white, with any color; yellow, with white, blue, purple.

Darwin Late Tulips. Here our artistic abilities can be fully displayed. I want to offer a few suggestions. "Baronne de la Tonnaye" looks much more handsome when carpeted with blue Forget-me-nots, Giant Pink Bellis or white Pansies. "Rev. Ewbank" is much more beautiful when combined with the violet Viola Cornuta or violet Aubrietia. "Psyche" is a fairy when seen through blue Forget-me-nots. "Clara Butt" should rise through Bellis pink. Grow "Baronne de la Tonnaye" and the Narcissus "Poetaz Elvira" together and you have another dream. Connect Darwin Tulip "Isis" with any Poetaz Narcissus. Mix "Inglescombe Yellow" with "Doronicum" and it forms a wave of gold. "Cottage Tulip Moonlight" looks fine when shown through golden Alyssum. "Button d'Oz" looks happiest when planted with Iceland Poppies.

All the late Tulips can be artistically combined. Another early flowering perennial which can be used with advantage with Darwin Tulips is the lavender "Phlox Divaricata Laphami" and one of the finest pictures can be made by planting "Mertensia" with any of the late Tulips.

"Tulipa Retroflexa," which looks more like a lily than a Tulip, should be submerged in "Doronicum."

If you have a straight, long border which you wish to fill with Darwin Tulips in straight rows of different colors adopt the following:

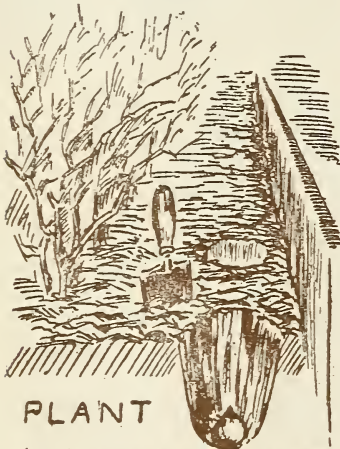
- Row 1 (the very back of border)—Gretchen, pale pink.
- Row 2 (next to back of border)—Clara Butt, salmon pink.
- Row 3 (middle row)—La Tristesse, mauve.
- Row 4 (second row from front)—Moonlight, pale yellow.
- Row 5 (front row)—White Queen, white.

Daffodils and Jonquils. Here again the field is unlimited. Combine most yellow Jonquils with either golden Alyssum, Primroses, Doronicum, purple Aubrietias or white, yellow or purple Pansies. A few suggestions: Daffodils "Mrs. Langtry" let rise through deep blue or white pansies. "Emperor" is lovely with golden Primroses or yellow Iceland Poppies. Plant masses of Daffodils under Forsythias and in front. The drooping habit of the bush makes it appear that both are trying to reach for a kiss. Naturalize "Bicolor Victoria" under apple trees. It will look as if the apple blossoms were hanging in midair.



PLANT DAFFODIL BULBS.

well mixed with sand and leaf mould and a little bone meal and sheep manure. Unless the soil is naturally sandy, the bulbs should be placed on a thin layer ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) of solid sand and the very surface of the bed when finished should be slightly raised and covered with solid sand. Never allow a bed to be indented when finished, as such beds will hold all surplus water, which will cause decay to the bulbs.



**PLANT
4-6 INCHES DEEP**

HOW TO FEED FOR BETTER FLOWERS

The moment we uncover our beds in the spring, it is well to give the surface a coating of pulverized sheep manure, then when growth develops and flower growth shows, a dusting of wood ashes will help, and finally, when the buds begin to color a very fine dusting with dry nitrate of soda,

THE OUTDOOR CULTURE

Here again we will have to consider (1) the soil, (2) the depth to plant and (3) the distance to plant apart.

(1) The Soil

Bulbs will develop in most any kind of soil, but the better the soil the greater the success.

How to Prepare the Soil. The soil should be dug to a depth of 18 inches and in the bottom should be placed a solid layer of well-decayed stable manure. The balance of the soil, which goes above the manure, should be

(2) Depth to Plant

This varies with each species and will be fully explained under the respective headings.

(3) Distance to Plant Apart

This also varies with each species and full directions will be found with descriptive matter in this book.

(4) How to Protect for the Winter

No protection must be given until the soil is thoroughly frozen and then only such protection which will keep the frost in the ground. I find straw, dry leaves or evergreen boughs more than ample.

Never use manure of any description for this purpose. It does more harm than good.

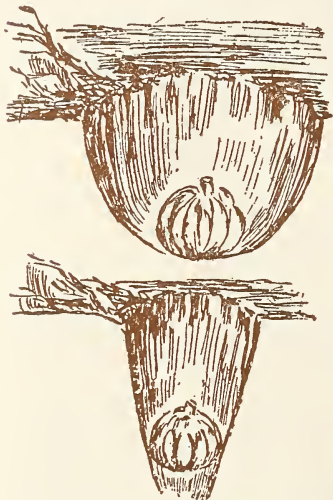
When should covering be removed?

It is much better to remove the cover. It depends how the season opens up. It depends how the season opens us. About April 1 should see all beds uncovered.

but which must not touch the leaves, but soil only, will wonderfully improve the size of the flower.

It is also advisable to add "Scotch Soot" to the first dressing of sheep manure, as this will produce luxurious foliage.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF BULBS



Hyacinths, early Tulips and Parrot Tulips must be lifted each summer and stored away until the following fall. While late Tulips and Daffodils, Jonquils, Narcissus and Crocus may remain in the ground indefinitely until they wear out, when they should be renewed. If we plant these latter items in open beds, where we wish a successive flower spell later, it is advisable to plant all bulbs 8 inches deep, so that we can plant other plants over them as soon as they go by, but we must not remove their leaves until they turn yellow, fully six weeks after their blooming spell, and then we remove the outer leaves first and the others a while later. It needs the sap from these leaves to go back to the roots in order to build up a new bulb for the following year.

Hyacinths, early Tulips and Parrot Tulips which we lift must be allowed to remain in the bed for fully four weeks after they have stopped blooming, and when they are lifted we must lift them with the soil they

were growing in and place them in shallow boxes, and these boxes we allow to remain outside while the sun shines, so that the soil naturally and slowly dries, and when thoroughly dry we remove the bulbs and place them in trays in an airy but not too light a place, and when we are ready to replant them we throw out all bulbs which are too small, for they will not bloom.

HOW TO EMPLOY BULBS OUT OF DOORS

Above all, we should use the beds which we generally use in summer for our annuals or bedding plants and these beds naturally are of formal outlines, and here we can either plant in great masses of one or more kinds or group in artistic combinations the colors we wish to bring out.

Then we have our hardy border. Here is really where we can revel in our art. But bulbs here are used in groups only and the best groups are formed of 6 Hyacinths, 12 single early Tulips, 18 to 24 Darwins or late Tulips, 12 Daffodils, Jonquils or Narcissus and 25 to 50 Crocus. Each group should be of one sort and bulbs should be planted close, so as to form the color effect properly. The groups do not always have to be planted in circles, but just as we plant perennials in irregular shapes, so do we with bulbs. Nor is it well to always place bulbs in the foreground, but place groups in the center and background of the border, for while bulbs are in bloom there is nothing else in bloom in the border. Above all, plant bulbs in shady locations, for when they bloom there is not enough shade to harm them.

The Shrub Border. Here gay groups of rows of Tulips and Daffodils are a perfect joy.

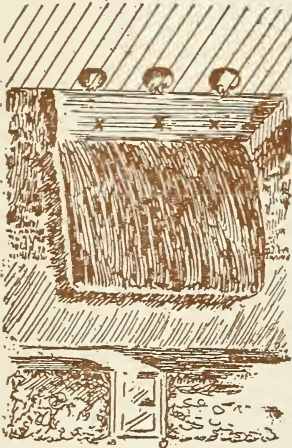
Under Trees. Under every tree should be an open circle to help their better growth, and these open spaces look charming when filled with Daffodils or Tulips.

Pools. Always plant two or three solid rows of yellow Daffodils around the edge, and when in bloom it forms the gilt frame of a mirror.

Rockeries. Here we should use the dwarfier growing bulbs only, as single early Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Daffodils and the species Tulip "Florentina."

In Woods. Poet Narcissus, all Jonquils, Daffodils and Crocus should be planted in masses.

In Lawns. Crocus, Jonquils, Daffodils and Narcissus do splendidly here and naturalize and so reappear for years to come, but we must use them by the thousands to be effective.



Crocus In The Lawn

In planting bulbs in the lawn we must proceed quite differently than the usual method employed in usual garden beds.

The method of planting Crocus is herewith illustrated and requires no further explanation. Daffodils, Jonquils and Narcissus must be planted deeper. We must judge by the sizes of the bulb. Extra large bulbs like Emperor should be set 6 inches deep; medium sized bulbs like Barri Conspicua 4 inches deep, and small bulbs like Poeticus Ornatus 3 inches deep. Depth means from the middle of the bulb to the surface. While we can use a spade in planting Crocuses, we need

either a dibber or the Ideal bulb planter (the best tool), which makes work easy. But as this tool is sharp pointed, we must first sprinkle soil in the hole, so that the bottom of the bulb rests squarely on soil and that there is no air space between the bulb and the soil. Make holes large enough so that you do not need to squeeze the bulb in place, but that it has play room all around.

FULD'S PREPARED BULB FIBRE

This material has been especially imported by me in order to furnish my patrons with the genuine article. It is the article which is mentioned in the preface of this book and recommended for the growing of certain bulbs in the house.

.....Per qt., 20c; 4 qts., 75c; peck, \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$2.00; 1 bushel, \$3.50

If wanted by parcel post, please figure that 1 quart weighs about a pound; 4 quarts, 4 lbs.; 1 peck, 7 lbs.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 14 lbs.; and a bushel, 28 lbs.

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

“LEGEND OF A HYACINTH”

Once when the world was sleeping,
There fell from the fleecy sky
One little, dear little tear drop,
All frozen and ready to cry.

It shouted back to its home cloud,
But no one answered its call,
So it softly floated earthward
And sank by a garden wall.

Then, when the world was waking,
The sun smiled over the wall,
And kissed this dear little snowdrop,
'Till it melted beyond recall.

But the sun grew sad at its going,
And came each day to its place,
And offered a prayer to the snowdrop
That it soon would show him her face.

So early one spring morning,
While he beamed and coaxed and plead,
In answer the little snowdrop
Sent a hyacinth instead!

Marguerite Warner-Littleton.

FULD'S DUTCH HYACINTHS

Selected First Size Bulbs for Pot Culture and for Exhibitions

The quality of Hyacinths varies as to the size and plumpness of the bulbs. I know my patrons want the best only, and so I offer here only the choicest product of Holland. Nothing better can be produced in the world.

In ordering please state—Selected first prize.

If you want the choicest for your garden, plant these out of doors as well.

Garden Culture. Plant so that the top of the bulb is fully 2 inches below the surface and set bulbs 6 inches apart.

Shades of Pink

	Each	Doz.	100
De Wet, very fine light rose, broad spike.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Lady Derby, bright rose pink, very fine large spike, excellent for pot culture.....	.30	3.00	24.00
Moreno, improved form of Norma; the spike is much larger, great number of bells and of a true rose pink	25	2.50	20.00
Queen of Pinks, beautiful rosy pink, extra bells and long spike; new.....	.25	2.50	20.00
Pink Perfection, fine, delicate pink, shaded lavender distinct .....	.25	2.50	20.00

Shades of Blush and Pure White

La Grandesse, the most showy pure white; fine bells; extra for exhibition.....	.30	3.00	24.00
L'Innocence, pure white, large truss; the best all-around white Hyacinth for all purposes; forces well and is equally good for bedding.....	.30	3.00	24.00
Madame van der Hoop, pure white; large bells.....	.25	2.50	20.00
Monsieur van der Hoop, pure white; a sport of the well-known Madame van der Hoop.....	.25	2.50	20.00

Shades of Lavender and Violet

Enchantress, pale porcelain tinted lilac and light center; handsome spike; distinct; fine for exhibition..	.35	3.50	27.50
Grand Maitre, deep lavender blue; large compact truss with very dark stem, which contrasts beautifully with the color of the bells.....	25	2.50	20.00
King of the Blues, dark blue; compact truss; extra....	.25	2.50	20.00
Lord Derby, silvery porcelain; large spike.....	.30	3.00	24.00
Queen of the Blues, pale azure-blue; large spike.....	.25	2.50	20.00

Shades of Yellow

City of Haarlem, pure yellow; large truss; extra fine; exhibition variety35	3.50	27.50
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SELECTED GARDEN HYACINTHS

This grade is considered the best value offered in Hyacinths, the bulbs being of the same age as first size, but falling just below the required measurements of the latter; hence the important reduction in price.

For outdoor planting in beds and borders, they are preferable to their larger brothers. The flower spikes, not being quite so heavy, endure much better the occasional rough winds during spring time. Of course, they will do for pot purpose as well when the best spike is of secondary importance.

All of the varieties offered below are:

\$2.00 Per Dozen; \$15.00 Per 100

Not less than six bulbs of any one kind should be ordered.

Please mention "Selected Garden Size" when ordering.

Gertrude, rosy pink, compact russ, equally good for bedding and forcing.

Lady Derby, bright rose, fine, forces early.

Moreno, deep pink, very fine large bells, forces early.

SELECTED GARDEN HYACINTHS—(Cont.)

Pink Perfection, delicate pink, shaded lavender, very fine.

Arentine Arendsen, very fine pure white.

La Grandesse, large bells, very fine pure white, excellent for forcing.

L'Innocence, pure white extra, forces well.

Grand Maître, deep porcelain blue, beautiful spike equally good for bedding and forcing.

King of the Blues, fine deep purplish blue, the best deep blue for all purposes.

Queen of the Blues, pale blue, large spike, very fine for pot growing.

Pieneman, dark porcelain, large bells.

City of Haarlem, extra deep yellow.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

This class of Tulips flowers early in May and follows Hyacinths in rapid succession. They grow mostly from 10 to 14 inches in height. They are splendid for open beds, where they can be grown in masses.

Varieties which are especially suited for pot culture are prefixed (P). All varieties offered will flower together.

Garden Culture. Tulips should be planted 4 inches deep from the top of the bulb and 6 inches apart.

Fuld's Rainbow Mixture. Sometimes I like to see a gay garden and this can only be effected by using flowers of every good shade. The mixture which I offer here is of unusual quality. (1) Only large size bulbs are used; (2) only beautiful shades, but really hundreds of them are combined here, and (3) they are all of the same blooming seasons, so that a bed of these makes a most delightful sight. I recommend this mixture with every confidence that it will please and satisfy.

50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30.00 per 1,000
Doz. Per 100

(P) Albion (White Hawk), pure white, early, improved form of the well-known La Reine; this variety is both an excellent forcer and bedder	\$.95	\$7.00
(P) Chrysolora, pure yellow, large flower; very good bedder..	.95	7.00
(P) Cottage Maid, delicate rose, white flush; very fine bedding Tulip .....	.85	6.00
(P) Dusart, dark vermillion scarlet; an excellent bedder.....	.85	6.00
(P) Fred Moore, deep orange, a sport of Thomas Moore; fine forcing Tulip .....	.85	6.00
(P) Golden Queen, pure yellow, extra large globular flower; very showy	1.00	7.50
(P) Joost Van Vondel (Lady Boreel), pure white, large flower	1.00	7.00
(P) Ophir d'Or, large deep pure yellow; very fine bedder and good forcer	1.25	9.00
(P) Pink Beauty, one of the finest pink Tulips; an egg-shaped flower of the most lovely deep pink, broadly edged white. The entire effect is vivid pink. I consider this the finest of all garden Tulips, splendid for pot culture.....	1.50	11.00
(P) Prince of Austria, a gigantic flower possessing the sweetest of fragrance; the color is that of a rich flame orange.....	1.00	7.50
(P) Prosperine, most distinct in color and is not approached by any other variety of either early or late Tulip. It is tall in growth and has a very massive flower. Color, deep cerise.	1.90	14.00
(P) Queen of the Netherlands, one of the newer Tulips having flowers of globular form, of a most delightful soft pink color which is slightly flushed with white. When grown in pans for the house it is perhaps the most decorative of all Tulips .....	.85	6.00
(P) Rose Luisante, a grand Tulip, both for the garden and for pot culture. The flowers are large, of a rich brilliant rose..	1.00	7.50

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS—(Cont.)

- (P) **Thomas Moore**, one of the most fashionable shades of the day, approaching very much the new color known as sena. It approaches terra cotta, but has a shading of gold in it which makes it most attractive when used as a pot flower in bronze vases. For a garden Tulip it really should go in the border, where this particular pastelle shade will delight our hearts85 6.00

You must, of course, quickly recognize that I have intentionally omitted certain varieties which every seedsman catalogues. The reason for it is that artistic gardening no longer can tolerate them. What gardener with any taste for better colors would today desire a bed filled with the Tulip "Keizerskroon"? And so there are many other varieties which are inferior in quality that there is no longer any need for them. In my selection as above given, you will find all the good and desirable shades, no matter how critical you may be.

BREEDER TULIPS

Old Dutch self-colored Tulips which have been neglected for many years. The present taste of artistic colors has, however, called them into prominence once more. Nature's happiest color combinations of purple and bronze, grey and lilac, yellow and bronze, brown and orange, are revealed to us in this group. The flowers are mostly large, but of perfect form and are borne on tall strong stems.

They may be successfully brought into bloom in the greenhouse by the first week in April.

They are ideal for the hardy border or in groups before shrubbery.

Garden Culture: Plant 6 inches deep and 6 inches apart.

	Doz.	Per 100
Apricot , deep bronze orange.....	\$2.75	\$20.00
Bronze King , golden bronze.....	2.50	18.00
Bronze Queen , buff, tinged apricot.....	1.60	12.00
Chestnut (La Nuit), dark brown.....	1.25	9.00
Fairy (Panorama), terra cotta and bronze, large flower.....	3.50	27.00
Golden Bronze , old gold outside, deep golden bronze inside...	3.50	24.00
Sabrina , a fine coffee brown with narrow edge of golden bronze	1.00	7.50
Violet Queen , bright purple, tinted bronze.....	3.50	24.00
Yellow Perfection , bronze yellow shaded deep golden.....	1.25	9.00

The above varieties have been specially selected by me for the reason that they comprise the ideal selection for exhibition purpss. If you intend to exhibit the garden club show next spring, select from the above and you will find them all prize winners.

FULD'S SUPERB DARWIN TULIPS

The Tulip of Today and the Tulip of Tomorrow

No other bulbous flower was ever received with greater acclaim than this truly "Queen of All Tulips." In her royal splendor she outshines all her companions, and with her majestic appearance she wins the admiration of all flower lovers and instant approval of those who see her for the first time.

"Darwins" are a class of Tulips which flower long after the other Tulips have flowered, and in the vicinity of New York are at their best between May 15th and May 30th. They are slow in developing and therefore last much longer. The truly gigantic flower cups are borne on stout, straight stems, which rise far above a broad foliage and which commonly attain a height of 2 to 3 feet. The flowers are uni-colored and have as their charm a base of a different color. To step into the garden at the noon hour and peek into the cups of Darwin Tulips is a treat for the eye, wondrous to behold, never to be forgotten. In the garden they may be planted as regiments in massive beds, but more artistically in proper color arrangement in irregular groupings as a ribbon to shrub borders or as clumps in hardy borders. They are hardy and may be left in the ground for at least three

DARWIN TULIPS—(Cont.)

years in succession. To fill their place during summer while they are dormant sow *Lavatera* above them after the flowers have gone by, and they can then be left undisturbed while no vacancy is formed by their sleep.

For pot culture they are splendid and are just the ideal Tulip to grow for Easter.

For the benefit of those who wish to adopt this suggestion, we offer on one of the following pages a list of such sorts as are especially suitable for this purpose. No other publication has ever before given this information.

Garden Culture. Plant 6 inches deep and 6 inches apart.

Doz. Per 100

Fuld's Delightful Mixture. Would you believe that with the growers in Holland one can find fully one thousand distinct varieties of garden Tulips? Entirely too many sorts for any one to catalogue, but then we often desire in our gardens effects that spell extreme gaiety, and with no other flower can we create this effect than with the Tulip. The Darwin Tulip today is the finest exponent of its family, and when I say that the mixture which I offer herewith is absolutely unrivalled as to the unlimitedness of its varieties, I say just what I mean, but at the same time I still consider the critical gardener whose eye for color harmony is quite sensitive, and I have tried to avoid in this mixture any such colors which might be considered unharmonious in a collection. I promise you the greatest delight if you make a planting with this mixture.....	Per 1,000	\$50.00	.85	6.00
Ant. Roozen, gigantic flower of brilliant rosy pink, height 24 inches .....			.85	6.00
Baronne de La Tonnaye. I want to tell you a little secret—this is my favorite garden Tulip. And why? Because it is the loveliest of all pinks. The shade is clear and soft and has that silvery sheen all over it which makes it appear with the glow, and yet it is delicate to the eye. When I matched the flowers with Dr. Ridgway's color charts, I described it as follows: Begonia rose edging to geranium pink. It grows to a height of 24 inches, and when we look into the heart of the flower there is revealed to us another beautiful color combination; namely, deep at the base, there is a circle of pure white, further beautified by rich black anthers. If you grow a bed of these in the garden always edge it with a pink English Daisy, which is almost of the same shade, and it looks as if the ground was the mirror of the flowers above.....			.85	6.00
Clara Butt. The most popular variety of garden Tulips, perhaps. Its height is 18 inches, the color a beautiful soft salmon pink. It is distinct in color and looks lovely when combined with the lavender shades.....			.85	6.00
Edmee. My own description of this variety is a glowing salmon pink, showing in the interior a blue base and black anthers; height, 21 inches.....			1.00	7.00
Erguste. Height 24 inches, dark heliotrope, inside violet with white base, extremely handsome and rich.....			.85	6.00
Europe. My own color description: soft scarlet, showing a pink midrib in each petal. The inside reveals a blue base and blue anthers; height 18 inches.....			.85	6.00
Feu Brilliant. Height 24 inches. The most brilliant scarlet garden Tulip, enhanced in the interior by a well-defined base of deep blue margined white. This outline at the base is, in my estimation, one of the masterpieces in nature.....			.95	7.00

DARWIN TULIPS—(Cont.)

	Doz.	Per 100
Flambeau. Height 18 inches. My own conception of the color is a brilliant rosy carmine, showing an interior with a blue base and blue anthers .....	.85	6.00
Fra Angelico. A gigantic flower of a rich deep purplish maroon. The flowers themselves are enlightened by a gloss which makes the most attractive when seen. Height 21 inches....	.85	6.00
Gretchen (See Margaret).		
Isis. Height 24 inches. Its shade of scarlet is slightly lighter than Feu Brilliant. It shows a well-defined base of deep steel blue with narrow edgings of white.....	.85	6.00
Kate Greenaway. Extremely pale lilac, often described as white, because the white is the background of the lilac shading. When lavenders are desired in variety this sort is very essential to have a more complete combination.....	.85	6.00
King Harold (Mahony). Height 18 inches. My own conception of the color is deep vermillion, showing in the interior a black base and black anthers. A real monster of a flower .....	.85	6.00
La Tristesse. Gigantic flower on a massive stem, obtaining a height of 24 inches. My own conception of the color is purplish mauve with a flush of bronze in the midrib of each petal. The base in the interior is quite distinct, namely, being pale green and with the black anthers above, we have a combination that cannot quickly be approached .....	.85	6.00
Massachusetts. Height 18 inches. My own conception of color being vivid salmon pink, each petal showing a white mid-rib. The base of the interior is pale violet, and with the clear blue anthers we have a combination that even artists have not approached .....	.85	6.00
Margaret (Gretchen). Height 18 inches. Rather a small flower when compared with the other gigantic sort, but its color is so distinct and so pleasing that we always want it in the garden. My own conception of the color is pale cream pink, showing in the interior a base of delicate porcelain lavender. The anthers are quite small but distinct blue. In combination with Barrone de la Tonnaye and Clara Butt, we have a most pleasing harmony.....	.85	6.00
Mauve Clair. A giant among the Darwins. The flowers are really gigantic. The color a very pale mauve, with silvery edge. The base is dark blue. Height 24 inches.....	1.00	7.00
Mr. Farncombe Sanders. Height 24 inches. A tremendously large flower of clear scarlet, showing in the interior a white base and black anthers.....	1.00	7.00
Mrs. Potter Palmer (Mr. D. F. Fish, Fashion). Dark colors among the Darwins are not so very numerous, and when they are clear they are most desirable in our combination of blues in the garden. The flowers of this variety are rather elongated and very large and appear in a glowing purple as no other variety can show. Height 21 inches....	1.00	7.00
Nora Ware. My own color conception of this variety is pale heliotrope. Height 20 inches. Flowers very large.....	.85	6.00
Philippe de Commynes. Height 22 inches. My own conception of the color is purplish crimson or what some may call "true mahogany." The interior shows us a large purple base and purple anthers. I consider this one of the richest colors in Darwin Tulips, and as to size I have yet to find a larger flower	1.00	7.50

DARWIN TULIPS—(Cont.)

Doz. Per 100

Pride of Haarlem. A dazzling color which is not easy to describe. When, during the flowering season, I made my personal observation notes as to the color, I jotted down "that wonderful pink shade I know in the Paeony called 'Mons. Jules Elie,' with a sheen of rosy scarlet." It is brilliant in the extreme; it has all the warmth a color could wish for. It looks at you from a distance and makes you stop in front of it with a true gardener's exclamation, "Oh, how beautiful!" The size of the flower is immense. It shows us on the inside a deep blue base and blue anthers. The height of stem is 24 inches.....	1.00	7.00
Professor Rauwenhof. Height 18 inches. My own conception of the color is that of brilliant rosy scarlet, showing in the interior a well-defined circle base of steel blue and blotches of white. The anthers are clear blue. The size of the bloom is of a giant.....	1.75	12.00
Psyche. Here again we have a very popular sort, due to its refreshing color. One can find as many different descriptions of this Tulip as there are catalogues, and I must frankly confess I was somewhat puzzled myself when I saw the flower as how best to convey my conception to you. Here it goes: "Fawn, lavender pink." This may not, perhaps, give you an instant knowledge of picturing it in your mind, but, above all, it is a pink of a most refined nature. My suggestion would be to always use it in connection with such varieties as Rev. Ewbank or Nora Ware, for it seems to lean toward these shades, and when we combine the three in a vase they are really handsome. The height of the stem is 24 inches. The flower is very large and shows up in the interior a pale blue base and black anthers.....	.85	6.00
Rev. H. Ewbank. This, in my opinion, is one of the best of the lavender shades, but in describing it I shall call it "deep mauve," showing in the interior a white base and black anthers. The height of the stem is 24 inches. In size it is a giant.....	.85	6.00
The Sultan. By many described as the "black Tulip." It is very similar to the variety "La Tulipe Noir," but as this variety is extremely expensive I knew that my patrons would be more pleased with the variety here offered. The flower is but of medium size, the shade a maroon black. In the interior we see three white stripes, which look rather attractive. The anthers are black. Height 22 inches....	.85	6.00
White Queen (La Candeur). Almost pure white, showing at the edges a faint flush of soft pink. Height 20 inches....	.85	6.00
Yellow Darwin Tulip. This name has been given by the trade to the variety which, in reality, is a May flowering Tulip and correctly named "Inglescombe Yellow." (See May-flowering Tulips.)		

You will note that I have been very particular in my description to give a very detailed account of the interior of each flower, because this constitutes the best guarantee that, if you find these descriptions correct, you know you have the true variety.

Hints on Arrangement of Darwin Tulips in the Garden.

The following points may be of help to my friends to arrange artistic combinations with Darwin Tulips in the garden. In order to do this we have to show, above all, which Darwin Tulips are all of the same height and particularly those which are the dwarfest, so that we may know which are to be placed in front of the others. The following varieties are all dwarf in growth (18 inches) and of even height:

Clara Butt	King Harold
Europe	Massachusetts
Flambeau	Prof. Rauwenhoff
Margaret	

The following varieties flower together:

PINK. Massachusetts and Psyche.

RED. Mr. Farncombe Sanders, Isis, Feu Brilliant, King Harold, Flambeau, Pride of Haarlem, Prof. Rauwenhoff.

PURPLE and MAROON. Philippe de Commynes and The Sultan.

LAVENDER and MAUVE. La Tristesse and Rev. Ewbank.

The sorts which flower later than the others are: Clara Butt, Baronne de la Tonnaye, Margaret.

The sorts with the largest flowers:

PINK. Baronne de la Tonnaye and Psyche.

Bright Scarlet. Feu Brilliant, Isis, Prof. Rauwenhoff.

CRIMSON. Pride of Haarlem.

MAROON. Phillippe de Commynes.

LAVENDER and MAUVE. Rev. Ewbank.

The above information is particularly of value to those who wish to grow Darwin Tulips for exhibition.

Classification as to Colors of All Darwin Tulips Offered in this Catalogue

PALE PINK. Margaret, Baronne de la Tonnaye, Clara Butt, Psyche.

ROSE. Ant. Roozen, Edmee, Massachusetts.

BRIGHT SCARLET. Europe, Isis, Feu Brilliant, Prof. Rauwenhoff, Flambeau, Mr. Farncombe Sanders.

CRIMSON. Pride of Haarlem, King Harold.

MAROON. Fra Angelico, Philippe de Commynes, The Sultan.

MAYFLOWERING OR COTTAGE
GARDEN TULIPS

This class of Tulips differ from all others in that they are late flowering, coming in bloom with the "Darwins." They are very stately and have different forms, and taller than the single early sorts but not quite as tall as the Darwins. The heights vary from 12 to 18 inches. Some of the varieties as "Picotee," "Retroflexa" and "La Merveille" are superb when shown in solid beds or in clumps in borders.

These are also hardy and may be left in the ground during summer. For this reason, they should be planted 6 inches deep and 6 inches apart.

Doz. Per 100

Fuld's Superfine Mixture. If you want variety of Tulips in your garden, this mixture will surprise you for, in this class, there is greater variety of colors than in any other I know of. Really every sort known in this class is found in this mixture.	\$.60	\$ 4.00
Bouton D'Or (Ida, Golden Beauty). A very roundish flower, fully 2 inches in depth, of a lemon chrome yellow. It is most beautiful when combined with the "Trollius Europeus," the double yellow buttercup. Let it rise through a carpet of mauve Aubrietia or edge it with a double white Arabis. Another good combination is when you plant it with the lavender Phlox Divaricata Canadensis, or the blue forget-me-not.....	.75	5.00
Elegans, a very elongated flower, which appears very early of a dark crimson color, and when fully matured the petals reflect, showing a glowing interior.....	.75	5.00
Ellen Willmott, a soft creamy yellow, elongated flower, reflects petals. This is a noble flower, of a most delightful shade, and exceedingly handsome when combined with the yellow Doronicum .....	.85	6.00
Fairy Queen, rosy heliotrope, edged amber yellow. A wonderful color and most artistic, splendid for exhibitions, or in clumps in the border.....	.85	6.00
Fulgens Maxima Lutea (Mrs. Moon). Rich, golden yellow. So frequently mentioned in Mrs. Francis King's delightful book entitled "A Well-Considered Garden".....	1.00	7.00
Gesneriana Aurantiaca Major (Orange Beauty). Height 19 inches. A cup-shaped flower of great depth (3 inches), true crimson with a sheen of plum on the outer petal. When you peep into the cup, you behold a rich, deep steel blue, almost black base, enhanced by black anthers and yellow piston. The most brilliant of all garden tulips.....	.75	5.00
Inglescombe Pink. The very deep elongated flower, held erect by a stout stem. Height 18 inches. The shade of pink is very pleasing, delicate and vivid.....	.75	5.00
Inglescombe Yellow. Also called "The Yellow Darwin Tulip." The form is exactly like the preceding variety, but in color a glossy canary yellow. It is exceedingly handsome, and just as attractive as it could be both in the border and for cutting .....	.85	6.00
La Merveille. A lily-like flower of unusual size, form and color. Height 17 inches. As a bud the form is that of a magnolia. The outer petals are several shades lighter than the the inside. The color is best described as a true, oxheart cherry red. The interior shows us a base of a correct maltese cross shape, is of pale yellow with a remarkable broad raylike edge of deep green; anthers and piston are of drab color.....	.75	5.00
La Reve (Sarah Bernhardt). One of the most artistic-colored tulips in the entire collection of the Mayflowering type. The stem is exceedingly erect, 15 inches in height, and is crowned with an egg-shaped flower of that particular shade of pink which the artists describe as "tapestry rose".....	2.50	18.00

MAY FLOWERING TULIPS—(Cont.)

Doz. Per 100

Moonlight. Height 20 inches. A stately tulip of elongated form, with pointed petals, which are fully three inches deep. The color is identical to the shade described in Dr. Ridgway's color chart as "Pinard Yellow." My own conception is pale primrose. When you peep into the flower, you will find the shading a little deeper than on the outside, but all other attractions as anthers, piston and base being of the same color as the flower. When combined with the yellow buttercup or the yellow Iceland Poppies, or immediately in front of pink Azaleas, it forms one of the loveliest pictures..... 1.00 7.50

Mrs. Moon (See Fulgens Maxima Lutea)..... 1.00 7.00
Picotee (Maiden's Blush). Here is a flower which is a perfect delight to watch developing from a bud to an open flower. As a bud it is pure white, gradually taking on a pencil-edge of deep pink. This edge enlarges as the flower progresses from maturity, and when the flower is passing it is pink throughout. The form is elongated and very deep, and is really most interesting and attractive..... .75 5.00

Retroflexa. A flower that can only be appreciated when seen growing in the garden. The long pointed petals which hold tight in the bud finally reflect until the flower becomes the loveliest of all lilies and it remains in this form throughout the entire period of perfection. Long rows of these tulips in front of shrubbery or filling a narrow border have all the appearance of the finest garden lily. Its color is a cool, pale yellow.85 6.00

The Fawn. One of the most artistically colored flowers in the whole collection. Height 19 inches. A rather plum-shaped flower, shows us three colors which are combined as follows: the center or largest part of the petals are of an exquisite apricot form, delicately edged, peach pink, but all this is surrounded by a fairly large margin of plush white. The base of the petals are of a picric yellow, and so are the anthers and piston. If I had a real artistic vase in the home and wanted a flower in it of real artistic coloring this is the one flower I would choose..... .75 5.00

TULIPA FLORENTINA ODORATA

A tulip species of special merit. The flowers are long and narrow and possess one of the sweetest odors. They are fairly early and are especially desirable for the border or rockery. They are absolutely hardy and remain with us for years, without replanting. Plant is six inches deep and four inches apart.85 6.00

PARROT TULIPS

This class has become very popular of late, and is remarkable for its fantastic form and coloring. It has just one fault: that the flower is too heavy for the stalk, and, after a storm, the flowers bend.

The flowers are large and each petal is gracefully fringed, while the colors are of such wonderful combination that they resemble the plumage of a beautiful parrot. Bulbs should be planted close (four inches) so that the plants support each other. Plant four inches deep.

In groups of one sort they are delightful in the border or rockery, or even in masses in an open bed they are gay in the extreme.

Doz. Per 100

Coffee Color. Brown and yellow..... \$.75 \$5.00
Cramoise Brilliant. Deep crimson, extra..... .75 5.00
Lutea Major. Yellow75 5.00
Perfecta. Light scarlet, striped on greenish yellow ground.. .75 5.00
Superfine Mixed. All colors..... .60 4.00

FULD'S GIANT CROCUSES

As we cannot obtain the usual small bulbs such as Snowdrops, Scillas, Chionodoxias, etc., Crocus form the only early harbinger of spring, and so it behooves that we adopt them in a more liberal measure.

When we speak of Crocuses, we picture them at once in the lawn, but the one fault here is usually that we do not plant one-fourth enough. I would much rather that you plant one hundred Crocuses in ten square feet than the same quantity in a thousand feet, which you usually do. The proper thing to do is to plant never less than a thousand in a well-defined area. In the hardy border we should plant them in clusters of twenty-five, setting them two inches deep and not more than two inches apart.

Crocuses are a most interesting subject for house culture, for they can be grown in pans of soil, or in fibre or in shallow dishes of pebbles and water. In order to grow Crocuses successfully in a room, the pots or flats in which they have been planted should be kept in bulb-pit outdoors or in a cold cellar until the middle of January, because even a moderately mild temperature before that date will spoil them. A few degrees of frost will do no harm. After January 15th a steady temperature of 50 or 60 degrees will bring them into bloom in a few weeks.

All the named varieties I offer herewith are of giant blooms and you will find them a revelation, when you compare them with your usual sorts.

	Doz.	Per 100
Apollo. Very deep purple, extra fine.....	\$.60	\$4.00
Aspasia. White with pale lilac stripes.....	.60	4.00
Edina. Fine large flower, mauve stripes on white ground and white margin. Base and stem purple.....	.60	4.00
Kathleen Parlow. Purest white, large orange anthers.....	.60	4.00
Madame Melba. Very early large flower, pale mauve, darker stripes, orange anthers.....	.60	4.00
Ovidius. Reddish purple.....	.60	4.00
Golden Yellow. Pure in color, extra large bulbs.....	.60	4.00

MIXED CROCUSES FOR MASSING IN COLOR SECTIONS

Mixed, all blue and purple.....	.35	2.00
Mixed, all white .....	.35	2.00
Mixed, all striped sorts .....	.35	2.00
Mixed, all colors .....	.35	2.00

The Crocuses offered for massing are bulbs which are not as large as those offered under the main varieties, nor are the flowers anything approaching in size.

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS OR JONQUILS

The above terms are often misused, for what one understands to be a Daffodil another calls Jonquil, and vice versa, and all, of course, are Narcissus.

In comparing bulbs of different classes, we must frankly admit that this class here mentioned proves the most satisfactory of all, and one gets more real value from them.

A garden without Daffodils is a garden without poetry, and a garden without poetry is one minus the greatest charm.

There are two seasons of the year when I welcome great masses of gold in the garden, for it means sunshine, and we welcome sunshine both in the early spring or in the late fall.

No other flower gives us the wealth of gold as the Daffodil.

Daffodils are the very best subjects for pot culture and never fail. They come into bloom so easily.

In connection with pot culture, I want to impress my reader with one fact, namely: that the "double nosed bulbs" are preferable for this purpose, because they throw up several flowers and thus make a more effective showing.

The best varieties for pot culture are prefixed (P).

Daffodils do splendid when grown in vases filled with fibre.

Outdoor Culture: The depths in which to plant these bulbs vary according to the size of bulbs and so this information is imparted with each sort. Daffodils should always be planted close, no farther than six inches apart. They look splendid, when grown in clusters of twelve or twenty-five in the border, or in stately rows in front of shrubbery or in masses in open beds.

LARGE TRUMPET DAFFODILS

The varieties offered under this heading are all of the single form with a broad cup or perianth and a long, extra large trumpet.

The usual form of bulbs we furnish is the largest size round form, which produces one specimen flower. With a number of varieties you will notice that we offer two sizes, namely: "double nose bulbs" and "first size round bulbs." "Double nose" means that the bulb is a composition of several connected under one skin or by one root base and such bulbs throw up two to four flower spikes. If you want masses of flowers, order the "double nose" size, but if you want perfection and size of bloom, use "first size round" bulbs.

Doz. Per 100

- | | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| (P) Emperor. Deep primrose perianth, rich full yellow trumpet, flowers of enormous size and grand texture, extremely showy, and having enormously large bulbs. Plant 6 inches deep. Extra fine double nose bulbs..... | \$1.50 | \$10.00 |
| First size round bulbs..... | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| (P) Empress (Bicolor). Perianth pure white and of great substance. Trumpet bright yellow and extremely large. The exact counterpart of Emperor in form and size, but having a white cup instead of yellow. Most attractive by this color combination. Plant 6 inches deep. Extra fine double nose bulbs..... | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| First size round bulbs..... | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| (P) Golden Spur. The entire flower is of a rich, golden yellow, very large but not so expanded as Emperor. Plant 4 inches deep. Extra fine double nose bulbs..... | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| First size round bulbs..... | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| (P) King Alfred. One of the latest introductions, being simply monstrous in size. The perianth is golden yellow and the trumpet is of the same shade. At the same time, the mouth is very deeply frilled, giving it a most refined form. It is extremely bold and the prize winner in flower shows. Only a limited quantity for sale. Plant 6 inches deep. Extra large double nosed bulbs, each..... | 50c | |
| (P) Madame de Graaf. A most exquisite flower and very refined in appearance. It is the nearest to a pure white, large trumpet Daffodil. The perianth is pure white; the trumpet at first is soft primrose but passes gradually to the purest white. Very beautiful. Plant 6 inches deep. First size round bulbs..... | 1.25 | 9.00 |
| (P) Olympia. A splendid novelty. The trumpet is yellow with a perianth of slightly paler shade. The flower is much larger in size than Emperor and, besides, being very effective for potwork. This is a remarkably fine Daffodil—one of the very best. In appearance it is rather bold but has a negligee look. In color it is much the same shade of yellow as Emperor. If anything rather deeper. Plant 6 inches deep. First size round bulbs..... | 1.25 | 9.00 |

DAFFODILS—(Cont.)

	Doz.	Per 100
(P) Van Waveren's Giant. This is the largest of all Daffodils. The flowers are of huge dimensions, perianth primrose yellow, with bright yellow trumpet. It is just ideal for pot culture and as an exhibition flower it cannot be excelled. Plant 6 inches deep. First size round bulbs, each....	25c.	
(P) Vanilla. An elegant flower, growing on an extremely long stem, with a broad cup of sulphur yellow and a narrow extremely long trumpet of deeper yellow. Its greatest virtue is its distinct perfume, namely: that of vanilla. Plant 4 inches deep.....	1.50	10.00
(P) Bicolor Victoria. I consider this one of the boldest varieties for planting in the garden; at the same time it is exceedingly handsome when grown in pots. The perianths are creamy white, while the open trumpet is of a rich, golden yellow. It is not as large as Empress, but, in my mind, far more effective when grown out-of-doors. Plant 6 inches deep.		
Extra fine double nose bulbs.....	1.50	10.00
First size round bulbs.....	1.00	7.50
Please note that the depth indicated with each variety to plant is intended for outdoor culture; for pot culture, the depth is all alike.		

MEDIUM TRUMPET DAFFODILS

Under this title, we classify all such single Daffodils where the trumpet is much shorter than in the preceding class, and the flower thereby has a rather different appearance. It looks more like a "cup and saucer," for the saucer is much larger than the cup, and in quite a few of the varieties the cup is really so small that it appears more like an eye, but, notwithstanding these shortcomings, flowers have a certain grace and beauty and in my mind are just as attractive as those with the giant trumpet. Great advance has been made within recent years in this short-cupped class by introducing more color into the flower. In some of the latest varieties the cup is almost bright scarlet, making it most beautiful.

	Doz.	Per 100
(P) Barri Conspicuous. I consider this the best in this class, both for garden use and for pot culture. The saucer is very broad and clear yellow, while the broad short cup is at the base, of the same color, but at the tip is edged white, bright or in scarlet. It is very free in blooming, by that I mean that each bulb throws up more than one flower. Plant three inches deep	\$1.00	\$7.50
(P) Lady Godiva (Barbara Holmes). Very elegant form, perianth white, cup broad, yellow, edged bright orange scarlet. Plant 3 inches deep.....	1.00	7.50
(P) Lucifer. This is one of the latest varieties and a forerunner of the class which has bright red cups. The saucer is elegantly formed and of the purest white; the short cup is of glowing, orange scarlet. The combination is exceedingly beautiful. Plant 4 inches deep.....	1.25	9.00
(P) Sir Watkin. This variety makes a most bold appearance, both in the pot and in the garden, and is just as attractive as the large trumpet variety, for it has a distinct trumpet, rather broad instead of long. The saucer is sulphur yellow, while the trumpet is deep yellow. It has an excellent quality, the flower is held most rigid on the stem, and no wind or storm can injure it. Plant 4 inches deep. First size round bulbs.....	1.00	8.00
(P) Mrs. Langtry. This sort is the most graceful little flower and absolutely pure white, both in cup and saucer. Several flowers are produced by the bulb. Plant 3 inches deep..	.85	6.00

THE TRUE JONQUIL

This species is quite different from what the ordinary gardener calls "Jonquil." It is miniature in form, has leaves like grass, but tall slender spikes, which bear two or more flowers of fairly small size, but of delightful fragrance. They are just ideal for pan-culture, to be grown in the house and excellent for garden, where they form a splendid cut-flower. If you once try them you will always grow them. There are a number of varieties, most all resembling each other. I offer but one sort—the best.

Doz. Per 100

- (P) *Odorus Campernelli*. Two to four fairly large blooms of delightful fragrance on a stem. Plant 2 inches deep..... \$.75 \$5.00

THE POET NARCISSI

(Also known as "Pheasant Eye")

This perhaps is the best known type in American gardens, and as a rule is the only sort called "Narcissus." It is absolutely hardy, flowers later than the Daffodil or Jonquil, and increases readily in our climate.

The color is white, star-shaped flower with a small cup of orange in center: most attractive and sweet. Plant bulbs 3 inches deep.

The variety "*Poeticus Ornatus*" is the most suitable sort for pot culture.

Doz. Per 100

- Poeticus, Recurvus* (the old Pheasant's Eye). Pure white perianth, cup deep orange red..... \$.75 \$5.00
Poeticus, Glory of Lisse. The improved *Poeticus ornatus*
A splendid forcer..... .85 6.00
(P) *Poeticus, Ornatus*. Pure white perianth, broad cup margined scarlet, early. First size, round bulbs..... .75 5.00

NARCISSUS POETAZ HYBRIDS

The above title means absolutely nothing to the amateur, and without the following explanation he would little realize what a beautiful flower this is. Someone in Holland had a splendid idea. We all love the paper white *Narcissus* but we also dislike very much its too strong perfume. In crossing it, though, with the old Pheasant Eye *Narcissus*, we have here a variety which produces flowers exactly of the form of the *Poeticus*, but being born by three to five flowers on a single stem, and possessing a fragrance resembling that of the *Gardenia*. Not only have we these in white but also in yellow, and to my mind they are in grace and beauty far ahead of any of the Daffodils or *Narcissi*. Furthermore, they are absolutely hardy, and grown in pots are, on account of the many flowers on a single stem, far more attractive than any other sort. I consider the unfolding of the bud a most interesting feature, and, if you will kindly watch it next spring, you will agree with me. The bulb should be planted four inches deep.

Doz. Per 100

- (P) *Elvira*. Pure white petal with a yellow cup, large flower, 3 to 4 flowers on a stem..... \$.85 \$6.00
(P) *Irene*. Perianth pale yellow, orange eye, 8 to 9 flowers on a stem 1.10 8.00

DOUBLE DAFFODILS

I believe it is superfluous for me to describe this particular type, for every one knows them.

Doz. Per 100

- (P) **Alba, Plena Odorata.** This particular sort is very little known, and this surprises me very much, for it has a special virtue. The pure white double flowers remind one exactly of a double gardenia; it even has that waxy texture in the petals, and as to fragrance it is unexcelled. It can be naturalized in grass and is perfectly hardy in the border. For pot culture it is much desired. Plant 4 inches deep.. 1.00 7.50
- (P) **Double Von Sion.** This is the real old-fashioned Daffodil, with its open flowers completely filled with petals. Splendid for garden work and even for naturalizing in woods, lawns, or rockeries, while for pot purpose it is splendid. The flower is golden yellow, and the true sort should be absolutely pure in color and not have certain petals green. This green petal spoils the look of the flower, and so you see it pays to buy the best bulb. Plant 6 inches deep.
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Extra large, double nosed bulb..... | \$1.75 | \$13.00 |
| First size, round bulbs..... | 1.25 | 9.00 |

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS

This variety is strictly for house culture, as it is not hardy in the garden. It sends up long stems which bear a great many white starlike blossoms, which have an extremely sweet fragrance; to some people the fragrance is even too strong. It is most interesting subject because it cannot only be grown in soil but does splendidly when planted in shallow dishes filled with pebbles and water. In growing it in this fashion, flowers can be had inside of eight to ten weeks, but the best success is achieved when, after the bulbs have been planted in the pebbles, the dish is placed in a dark, cool spot for about three weeks, and then brought to the direct light but kept absolutely cool at all times. It is much better to grow it where the temperature is only fifty degrees than in an overheated living room. In fact, when it is grown in a warm room it grows too fast, with the result that the buds dry up before they open, and you wonder why you have failed. I offer Jumbo bulbs only. Plant a dish every two weeks, but purchase all at once and store them in a cool, dry place.

Doz. Per 100

\$1.00 \$7.50

FREESIAS

This is absolutely the sweetest of all flowers that I know of, and here again is only suitable for house culture. They cannot be planted in the garden. You should never plant less than twelve buds in an eight inch pan, and this should be done as early as you can. The pan should be set into the cold frame and left there fully until December 1st, when they are brought into the house and placed in a cool, light room. The cooler you grow them the greater your success.

Doz. Per 100

- Purity.** This is a pure white sort, with gigantic flowers, and of this very kind am offering Jumbo bulbs, which in size resemble those of the tulip. It means that you will have more and larger flowers on each stem.....\$1.00 7.50
- Fardel's Colored Freesias.** These appear in every imaginable shade from the palest lavender to the deepest plum, from the palest pink to maroon, and then all the shades of yellow, buff and orange. The flowers are just as large as the purity.
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|
| In mixtures of all colors..... | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| In separate shades..... | 1.50 | 10.00 |

Have you ever heard of

SQUAMIGERIA???

I can see you smile when you read this, and your answer I can read too, for it says "No." Let me tell you that you have missed one of the most interesting bulbous flowers in existence. Of course you want to know what it is. If you order it, you will receive a fairly large bulb, resembling that of the Amaryllis. You plant this in your garden between other hardy flowers, particularly such which have plenty of foliage at the base. You plant it quite deep, fully six inches, and then you forget it. Next spring there will appear a number of amaryllis like leaves, in the shape of a broad sword growing about eighteen inches in height. They are about to develop, and you look forward to the flower stem when they all turn yellow and entirely disappear. Nothing more is seen of the plant until sometime in August, when all of a sudden a round, fleshy, smooth, very heavy stalk appears, which grows to a height of about 30 inches. This stalk is not accompanied by any leaves, but unfolds at the very crown from six to ten gigantic lily blossoms in a whorl. The color is a most delightful lavender pink. These flowers remain with us fully a month. You will ask now, "Why did you tell us to plant them between plants which have much foliage at their base?" and the answer is, "That the flower would look absurd by itself." The foliage of the nearby plant gives it the proper dressing. Such is the story as it should behave, but it is the most mysterious flower, for it will not always follow the regulations and rules, and remain absolutely beyond our sight for fully two years, but once it has made its appearance you can count on its reappearance from year to year as an absolute certainty. Now, the name which you read above is certainly not an encouragement to buy it; in fact, a great many of our lovely names have what I call "Impossible names," and so I have decided to rechristen this mysterious child and I shall offer it to you under the name of

"THE LILY OF MYSTERY"

Please do not tell me that it is a new thing, for I have offered it two years ago to my patrons, but then I did not quite fully know all of its mysterious actions, and I had promised flowers for the year after planting, and when they did not appear I had so many complaints that I decided not to offer it again, but I was pleasantly surprised during the months past to receive all sorts of compliments from those who had purchased the bulb two years ago and had complained last year, for here were these lilies and every one said, "They are much more beautiful than you describe them," and so I am offering them again. They should be planted in October. You have read my story; you know just what to expect.

Mammoth bulbs, each 50c. \$5.00 per doz. \$37.50 per hundred.

DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN GROW BLUEBERRIES
RIGHT IN YOUR GARDEN

See My Offer On Page 48

HARDY GARDEN LILIES FOR FALL PLANTING

I often wondered why we do not employ lilies more fully in our gardens, for what more graceful flowers could one wish for? They are not only effective when planted even in single specimens, but are excellent for cutting, and then again they often come into bloom when large flowers are scarce.

Much of their apparent failures in home gardens are due to the fact that in planting they require a few precautions:

First: Plant the bulbs deep enough. The depth varies with each sort, and this information is imparted with the description of each sort.

Second: Every bulb should be, when planted, completely enveloped in pure sand to the extent of one inch—namely, put one inch of sand in the bottom of the hole, place your bulb and cover it with another inch of sand, and of course the sides as well.

Third: No manure should be placed underneath the bulb.

Fourth: Whenever a bulb is formed of loose scales, or shows an excavation on top, where last year's flower stalk was, then such a bulb should be planted on its side, instead of upright. "Lil. Candidum," for instance, is of loose scale formation. "Lil. Regale" has an opening on top.

Fifth: Lily bulbs must be grown in cool soils, and that means, that wherever we plant lilies the surface of the soil must be covered with leafmould to a depth of at least two inches. I always prefer lilies between other plants of dense growth, as, for instance, Palonies, Chrysanthemums, Rhododendrons, Laurels, or between Perennials, whose leaves cover the ground.

Sixth: All lilies must be fed from the top of soil, by giving applications of bone meal and sheep manure once a month during the growing season.

Lilium Regale (Myriophyllum). The most beautiful and satisfactory of all garden lilies. The stalk is slender and is dressed with narrow, grass-like leaves, surrounding the stem entirely. Its height varies from 2 to 4 feet, according to the age and size of the bulb. The stalk is crowned with four to eight gigantic flowers, which in bud have a distinct form, namely, that of a torpedo six inches long. When open, the flowers are pure white on the inside and striped brown on the outside. It is a gigantic trumpet, with a most delicate fragrance, resembling that of a gardenia. The general flowering spell is early in July. Stock is scarce. This lily is absolutely hardy and increases well in our climate. Plant 6 inches deep. Ready for delivery in October. We offer two sizes of bulbs.

First size bulbs, \$1.00 each; Mammoth bulbs, \$1.50 each.

Lilium Speciosum Album. This is the Japanese lily, extremely satisfactory from every standpoint, being very hardy and lasting for years. The stalk has fairly large fleshy leaves, and grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet, showing in September from six to twelve magnificent flowers of pure white. The shape of the flower is open with petals recurving. Plant 8 inches deep. These bulbs do not arrive from Japan until November and should then be planted. In order to do this, it is advisable to cover the spot in which they should go with manure during October, and, even should they arrive in December, it is much better to plant them then than to wait until spring as frosts will not harm them. 60c each; \$6.00 per doz.

Lilium Speciosum Roseum. The same as the foregoing but the flowers are of a handsome pink color with dots of pink. This is the best pink lily I know of. Plant 8 inches deep. 60c each; \$6.00 per doz.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum and Melpomene. These two sorts are offered by seedsmen as distinct, but the truth is that the bulbs you receive are taken from the box of Lil. Speciosum Roseum. I have long given up to practice faking and condemn it, and much rather tell the truth.

Lilium Auratum (The golden-banded lily of Japan). This is, without doubt, the most spectacular lily in existence, and every one loves it on sight. The stout stem grows to a height of 5 to 6 feet and is dressed with large but fleshy foliage. In August, each stem unfolds from 6 to 20 gigantic blossoms, which, when open, measure from ten to fifteen inches across. The color is white, with a broad band of yellow through the center of each petal, besides being dotted yellow and red. The fragrance is very sweet and most pronounced. One gets it from a distance. This bulb also arrives in November. Plant 10 inches deep. **Please Note:** It is a fact that this lily has one bad fault. It is apt to be diseased but this cannot be told until it is planted. To overcome it partially it is suggested to drop the bulb in dry Bordeaux before planting. I do not guarantee my bulbs to be free from this disease, because I cannot do it.

All the Japanese lilies, which the three foregoing sorts constitute, should be planted on their side.. Extra large bulbs, each 75c; dozen, \$7.50. Doz. Per 100

Lilium Candidum (The Madonna or Ascension Lily). Fully described in the August edition of "My Garden Favorites." Absolutely disease proof; should be planted no later than October 14th, as the chances are that they will not flower the first season.

Plant 6 inches deep and on their side. \$ Sold Out

The previous offer at a lower price is herewith cancelled.

Lilium Tigrinum Fl. Pl. (The Tiger Lily). This well-known native lily does well in all kinds of soils and locations. It is very hardy and rapidly increases. It grows to a height of fully 5 feet and shows a great many flowers on its stem, the color is brilliant orange. Plant 6 inches deep..... 3.00 20.00

Lilium Batemanni. Three to four feet high with five to ten flowers of reddish orange color. Blooms in July or August. Plant 6 inches deep..... 4.00 30.00

Lilium Canadense. Our native Canadian lily, which grows so luxuriantly in woods and along the roadsides. Its best location is semi-shade. The leaves surround the stem, which grows fully 3 to 4 feet high, and the plant in itself is quite branchy. The flowers hang downward like bells, but the petals recurve, and thus makes it a most pleasing plant. The flowering spell is in June and July. The color of the blooms is of bright yellow marked with spots of red. Plant 6 inches deep 3.00 20.00

Lilium Davuricum. Siberian lily, with bright scarlet flowers which are dotted black. Height 2 to 3 feet. Flowering spell in July. Plant 6 inches deep..... 3.00 20.00

Lilium Davuricum Pure Yellow. The same as above, except that the flowers are pure yellow..... 3.00 20.00

Lilium Elegans Leonard Joerg. This lily grows to a height of about 2 feet, throwing up several stout spikes which at the top show us a number of apricot-colored lily flowers which stand upright, so we can look right into them. Each flower is spotted with a deeper color. The flowering spell is in June. Plant 4 inches deep..... 4.00 30.00

Lilium Elegans Robusta. In habit it is the same as the foregoing, except that the flowers are enormously large and have a bright flame color. Plant 4 inches deep..... 4.00 30.00

Lilium Hansoni. A most exquisite colored lily, growing to a height of four feet. Very robust in growth and showing towards the top a number of large flowers which are of a bright yellow spotted maroon. Plant is 6 inches in depth. Each 75c. 8.00

Maurice Fuld
7 West 45th St., New York

Doz. Per 100

Lilium Henryi. A new and very beautiful lily from China. It is very hardy, a strong healthy grower, and one of the best lilies for garden culture. The flower stalks 5 to 7 feet high, carries 5 to 8 large flowers each. The color: a rich apricot-yellow, lightly spotted with brown, and the shape and size of the flowers has suggested the name "Yellow Speciosum." Plant 8 inches deep. Each 75c. 8.00

Lilium Superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). One of our native species. Grown in good, rich soil, it will produce upwards of 50 beautiful orange, tipped red, spotted flowers in a pyramidal cluster. Three to five feet high. Blooms in July. It does splendidly in the shade, and is magnificent when naturalized in woodland. Plant 8 inches deep..... 3.00 20.00

Lilium Tenuifolium. A real gem for the rockery or at the edge of a hardy border. For it is only miniature in size: the entire plant grows but a foot high, shows a very slender spike which is crowned with 12 to 20 tiny flowers of fiery scarlet. Its blooms appear early in June. Plant 2 inches deep..... 2.00 15.00

Lilium Candodum is ready for delivery now. All others, except the Japanese lily, can be delivered in October.

If you want to grow flowers well, you will find no more helpful magazine than

"FLOWER LORE" By MAURICE FULD.

It tells you the story in your own language. It teaches you with the most explicit details and you can really get the fun out of the garden that you are entitled to.

Subscriptions per year, \$1.25; artistic binder, 75c, for each volume. Back numbers can always be had and should be purchased by every new subscriber because nothing is ever repeated. Sample copies mailed free.

PLANT ROSES THIS FALL IN OCTOCER AND NOVEMBER

It is absolutely the best time of the year to have the greatest measure of success. See offer on pages 40 to 47.

DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN GROW BLUEBERRIES RIGHT IN YOUR GARDEN!

See my offer on page 48.

FULD'S FAVORITE GARDEN ROSES AND WHY

I want to impress my friends with a very important fact: namely, that October and November are two of the best months in the year to plant garden roses. This I have proven conclusively in the years past, and those who have followed my advice will agree with me. There is another reason why I want to urge my friends to plant their roses this fall: namely, in the past we have depended almost entirely upon Irish, English and French roses to fill our gardens, but no longer can these be imported for the Federal Horticultural Board has placed an embargo forevermore on these plants, and the supply available of good American-grown roses is not 20 per cent. of the demand in any year in the past. In consequence, if you wait until next spring you will be sadly disappointed and, furthermore, you are going to pay perhaps the highest price that has ever been known for roses in America. You will note that the price I am asking for this fall delivery is already advanced, for I realize that there are not half enough roses to go around. Another reason is, that only this fall will you be able to buy just the kind you want.

I am serving but one class of gardeners, those who want the maximum result from their limited-size gardens. Every plant must be a worker—no slackers. That is why my offers are so different, not because I do not love all the flowers—oh, no—why that is one of my weaknesses; but I realize you cannot grow more than a certain number and you do not want a trial garden. Out of the usual 500 sorts of roses offered there are just 50 that are really worth while and you cannot even use 50 sorts—perhaps, 15 to 20 will have to do. How can you tell which to select unless some one picks them out for you?

In presenting my selection to you I am adopting a most original thought. I give them to you as I prefer them. For instance, if I could afford to have but one rose in the garden it would be No. 1; if two, it would be Nos. 1 and 2 and so on. If you adopt this suggestion I am sure you will become a rose lover at once. When all has been said—the rose is and always will be "the queen of all flowers." She is the aristocrat of the garden, and has more admirers than all other flowers combined.

But you must grow them right, and if you want to know how, subscribe to "Flower Lore." Subscription \$1.25 per year (\$2.00 bound).

The season of 1919 was a most favorable one for producing strong wood and fine plants, and never before have I had the pleasure to send out such excellent plants. All roses offered here are grown in New Jersey and so are excellent for all climates.

Owing to the higher cost of labor (and labor is two-thirds of the cost of any plant) I am compelled to advance slightly the cost of these, but inasmuch as the plants are so much superior to those of previous seasons, my patrons will realize that they are receiving full value. All roses are dormant plants, shipped in October.

The most spectacular flowering novelty of the present time is

ROSA HUGONIS

Although a rose it grows in shrub form and is without question the most attractive shrub ever offered to the public.

The plant is formed by a series of slender branches, which grow to a height of 4 feet and gracefully curve outward, reaching almost back to the ground, so that the plant looks more like a half globe. The wood is thin and has no thorns, but is dressed thickly with a most graceful small rose foliage. The flowers are single, of a rich golden yellow and appear by 3 and 4's in every leaf axle all along the wood, so when the plant is in bloom, it is a perfect shower of gold. Its blooming season is in July, but even out of bloom, it is a picturesque plant, for as the flowers pass, deep red seedpods form, which are again a thing of beauty. The foliage is almost evergreen and plants are in full green up to January.

Can you imagine a cluster of six such plants on your lawn—or even a single specimen? Or still better as a hedge for a walk or around a rose-garden. In the border, in close proximity to yellow or pink hollyhocks it will be lovely. I am sure it will be the plant everybody wants as soon as the supply is sufficient. For 1919 I have cornered almost the entire available supply, and that is not large, so please order early, for the “sold out” sign is sure to appear before long.

I offer strong, 2-year field-grown plants at

\$3.50 each; 3 for \$10.00; 6 for \$18.00

Would You Like to Possess a Picturesque Hedge?

Something different, which no one else has; something which will make your garden charmingly beautiful; something which will fill your heart full of joy, and everybody else's who may come near your garden.

Four years ago last June I visited Detroit and saw one garden that was like a fairyland. It was rose time, and from a distance of a mile I saw a most wonderful stretch of pink. I ran toward it, and with every step my imagination grew wilder as to what it could be, and finally I was ready to exclaim, “How marvelously beautiful!” What a wonderful sight! And, lo, behold, there for a stretch of several hundred feet was a hedge of a most robust growing rose, 4 to 5 feet high, trimmed square, with the healthiest foliage (similar to the finest Hybrid Tea Roses), bronze green in appearance, but showered with real double roses of the most pleasing pale pink, and mind you, the average flower was from 5 to 6 inches across. I should say there were from 25 to 50 of such flowers on a single plant—and now can you realize the picture? Of course, I secured the name of the rose and put it away for future reference.

This rose is called “Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.” It is an offspring of the Rugosa Rose, from which it obtains its robustness, but in appearance it has no resemblance. It is just as enchanting as any rose in our gardens, but produces a dense growth, as good as any privet hedge, and it has really two seasons of attractiveness—one in June, when all roses bloom; the other in the fall, when the plants are covered once more with the most exquisite coral-red giant seed-pods.

For hedge, set 18 inches apart in single rows. Put plenty of manure in the bottom of the trench, and you will have the most beautiful hedge in your town for fifty years to come. No rose bug or disease attacks this rose, nor will animals, for it is full of thorns—just as if created for a hedge. And last but not least, the rose possesses an exquisite fragrance.

I offer now, for October delivery, American-grown stock, field-grown plants of excellent quality at.....\$9.00 per dozen; \$70 per 100

Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

This class of roses is the favorite today, because it is one class which positively flowers in succession from June until frost. My preference as given here is due to the real virtues of this particular class of rose, for it is strong and robust, grows easily, flowers in abundance—(good flowers at that and all the time), is mildew proof if possible, has delightful fragrance and stands out amongst other roses as superlative and again you will realize that I know roses, for I tell you their faults as well as their virtues, and so you can't blame me afterwards.

If I have overlooked any faults and you know of them just let me know and I will add them to my description next year.

No. 1—Caroline Testout—I consider this the best all-round garden rose for the American garden; the double flowers are of splendid form and of an exquisite fresh pink color. They are borne from June until frost, and no other plant produces them freer. It is a strong grower and the fragrance of the bloom is splendid. I call it "The slave of the rose garden," for it will work for you when all other roses will rest. Its only fault is a slight one, namely, in some gardens, one out of every three blooms will ball—will not open perfect.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 2—Frau Karl Druschki—Although called a "Hybrid Perpetual," which means it crops but once in June, you can always cut some flowers from June until late fall. Perhaps the easiest grower of all, with wood and foliage of extreme robustness, and the flowers always come on long stems. When well disbudded, it is possible to cut flowers on stems from 2 to 3 feet long. Its blooms are perfection divine, enormously large, elongated, its snowy white petals showing an indescribable interior beauty. But alas—it has no fragrance. Like all white roses it suffers somewhat in wet weather, but it seldom becomes mildewed and carries the longest bud of any rose. It could have more petals to a bloom and disbudding must always be resorted to if you want good flowers.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 3—Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Another white rose and one of the oldest, but still the only white Hybrid Tea rose which gives full satisfaction. The growth is always clean and strong. Flowers are borne on good stout extra long stems; buds are of splendid form, and open well. Its greatest quality is its freeness of bloom, for you may go into the garden any day from June until frost and always have plenty to cut. In June and late fall it is loaded with flowers. The buds are a little too tight; the fragrance but slight, but then all white roses carry but little. It is subject to mildew and its color a milky white is not clear enough.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 4—Willowmere—Next to "Caroline Testout" the best pink garden rose. An improved "Lyon" with all its faults omitted. A bed of "Willowmere" is a shower of blossoms in June and July, and after that no plant is without one or two blossoms. Perfect terra-cotta pink blossoms on long stems. Its whole growth is erect, so the plants do not interfere with each other. Robust in growth, healthy in appearance, and seldom mildews. I do not know of any faults except that it might have more petals.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 5—Ophelia—Most gardeners have not been able as yet to judge this magnificent rose, but its future is assured—its length of petal is so grand, its stalk so strong, and the shape of its bud so perfect. The unfolding of an "Ophelia" bud is the most inspiring sight in the world. The bud is a pale yellow, which is retained at the base of each petal when open, but as the flower opens it shows a most elegant salmon flesh. The plants are healthy, and as to bearing flowers constantly, I do not know of another rose which can excel it. The fragrance is exquisite. Some of its blooms are not as good as they can be, and there is a good deal of doubt in the color; some blooms carry most glorious tints and some are pale.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 6—Jonkheer J. L. Mock—Your admiration for this rose grows from month to month. It is robust, with stout, thornless flower stalks, each bearing one enormous flower. No disbudding necessary. Its color is an intensified "La France" shade—a vivid pink on the outside and a silvery pink on the reverse. As each petal reverses in opening, both shades are shown. The buds are massive but beautiful in form, and the flowers have an exquisite fragrance. It bears continuously, and has never shown a single fault to me.
Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 7—Duchess of Wellington—This rose stands at the head of all yellow roses. It is healthy, luxuriant and the most robust of the yellow roses. Its habit is without faults; free-of-mildew foliage; strong, erect flowerstalks, 2 feet long, which invariably bear but one bloom, but this is large, elongated, and very full. The color is a rich yellow, and in the fall the other petal shows a blotch of russet. It always gives satisfaction.
Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 8—Lady Alice Stanley—A rose which gives as many blooms as any other. The flowers are not "gigantic," but of beautiful shape and color. The bud and the half-open flower is like an egg with the sharp-pointed top removed. The color a pure vivid pink, a pink with warmth and glow. The tips of the petals are somewhat lighter than the rest. A healthy grower, with clean foliage. Given a little care, it will prove the most grateful rose in the garden.
Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 9—Mrs. Aaron Ward—A gem in every sense of the word; a dwarf plant, with thin wood and small bronze-colored, leathery foliage. If well fed, it is never out of bloom, and in its season (June to October), a single plant is a perfect bouquet. Color and shape are exquisite. The flower is of goblet form. The bud at first is Indian yellow, and as it opens shows an edge of creamy white. It is a splendid cutflower and lasts longer than any other rose. A vase of these roses is a feast of beauty. Its only fault is want of size.
Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 10—Mme. Edouard Herriot—One of the newer roses, with a unique color, described as sunshine on copper, or as bronze terra-cotta. It flowers profusely and continuously; has a spiny growth, glossy foliage, and forms a better-shaped plant than any of the other copper-colored roses. One must never judge it the first year, because then it is almost single. It is seldom subject to mildew. Its faults are that it never carries as many petals as we should like, and considering this, its stalk is slender.
Each, \$1.50; per dozen, \$15.00

No. 11—Louise Catherine Breslau—The only rose of a deep copper color. It is robust with heavy wood full of thorns. The bud and the flower are a deep coppery salmon. The flower is rather of open shape, like "Mrs. John Laing." While it flowers heavily in June and fall, we can always see one or two flowers on a plant during the entire season.
Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 12—General McArthur—All red roses have one great virtue and one great fault. They carry more fragrance than any other color, but the color turns into a sour purple. I am frank to say, "Give me General McArthur" in preference to any other red rose. There is nothing that is so continuously in bloom. It makes a shapely plant, is heavily perfumed, and has glorious glossy foliage, almost mildew proof. Its blooms are well carried on long stalks. It is good all the time, but is at its very best in the autumn. It pays to grow this rose well, for a stalk like a hair-pin it is disappointing.....
Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 13—Lady Pirie—Coppery salmon pink. I was often tempted to place this rose amongst the first 12, but I have not known it long enough—5 years—to replace my former favorites. It blooms freely; its color varies from pink to terra cotta; its special beauty is its length of bud, the blending of its tints and especially the copper pink fire, nearly always carried in the center of a well-grown bloom. It is distinctly fragrant, too. Most years it coquettishly holds back its best color until fall, when it is about to leave us. It is often a great deal too thin—always is carelessly grown—and it never holds its glorious copper color long enough. Tomorrow all in that vase will be pink, and if we cannot bring ourselves to throw them away then, the next day they will be white, but they are handsome even then.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 14—Madam Abel Chatenay—Salmon pink with silvery reflex. Although quite old, this rose is still a winner. Nearly all its blooms are good. It lasts well cut, and is home on a heavy stalk. It is above all a grand garden rose, but does not always produce a shapely plant; it frequently grows too much on one side.....

Each \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 15—Lady Hillingdon—Deep orange yellow. Many catalogues list this as a Tea Rose, meaning that it is tender in its structure, but I cannot agree with them, for it has stood the severest winters with me. There is no other rose like it in color. It has a very long, large petal of perfect shape in the bud or half open. Its fault is thin petals and all too few of them. Except in very hot weather it is quite constant in its color. Good feeding will bring double blooms. A free grower, a free bloomer, a shapely plant.....

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 16—Mme. Melanie Soupert—Coppery yellow. Has good habits, a wonderful free bloomer, has a long bud on a strong stalk, a well-shaped bloom, dark glossy foliage, and its tints are gold and amber, copper and yellow. Only slightly liable to mildew, and does not hold its color, sometimes even to the end of the day, however glorious in tints as a half-opened bud; as a full bloom rose these are partly gone, either cut or on the bush, it starts as gloriously as one can desire, but finishes nearly white. It has two other minor faults—its shoots are too grand to grow very fast, and its petals, for all their languorous length and superb substance, are a trifle narrow

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 17—Prince de Bulgarie—Blush pink to deep amber. Let me make a confession. I used to say that this was the same as "Antoine Rivoire," but it is not. Its magnificent color and shape and its wonderful blooming qualities will endear it to every rose lover. But its color is uncertain, its best, and especially all its very best, blooms carry little of the amber heart, which makes even an overblown vase of it so irresistible. It has a strong stalk, seldom mildews, is a well-shaped bush and a hard worker.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 18—Mme. Jules Bouche—This is rather a new rose, but if it behaves as well as it has during the last three years it will march quickly to the front. Its color is creamy white, better than K. A. Victoria, and it will supplant it soon. Its great point is that the plant is upright and carries its enormously large flowers on 2½-foot stems. The buds carry a blush tint in the center, but this is lost when the flower is open. If you like a good white rose, do not fail to include this in your list. It is whiter than any other rose I know.....

Each, \$1.50; per dozen, \$15.00

No. 19—Mme. Colette Martinet—Orange yellow. Rather new, but full of good points. Its color is distinct, the bud an Indian yellow, while the open bloom is apricot. Its flower is very full and large, but not as long as Hillington. It is most reliable in color, free in blooming, good long stems.

Each, \$1.50; per dozen, \$15.00

No. 20—Mrs. Wemyss Quinn—Another new rose for which I predict a great future. I am tempted to say that it will be placed amongst the best yellow roses we have. It is a strong grower, produces magnificent blooms, the bud a rich gold and the open bloom a clear pale yellow. It has never had mildew with me, and blooms continuously from June until frost.

Each, \$1.50; per dozen, \$15.00

No. 20—Francis Scott Key—A rose with more petals than any other, and a form that makes you wonder if it is really natural. The color, a deep brilliant carmine. Each petal at the edge curls over, giving the bloom its artificial appearance. Buds and blooms are enormously heavy and it opens well. Its fragrance is like the "American Beauty."

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 22—Radiance—A rose with a pedigree, of a vivid deep pink color. Its wood is robust, its foliage clean, its habit perfect and the bud of exquisite beauty. It opens well and flowers freely. A splendid garden rose.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 23—Edith Part—Read my description of Jonkheer J. L. Mock, No. 6, and you have the true description of this beautiful rose, except that it is dwarfer, only 15 in. high, and the blooms when open appear flatter. A gem for every garden.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 24—Constance—Deep yellow. The only rose worth while in the Pernetiana class. Its great fault is want of constancy; from a deep coppery bud it gradually changes to golden, then to primrose and finally to white, and if you do not cut the bloom you will find all the colors at one time on the plant. It is a robust grower with lots of thorns and blooms. Its great attractiveness is the variety of colors on one plant.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 25—Lady Ashtown—A rich deep pink, exceedingly free, always in bloom; an ideally shaped plant, but subject to mildew in off seasons.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 26—Konigin Carola—A refined "Carolina Testout," of a much softer pink but a gigantic bloom. With proper feeding and disbudding I have seen blooms measuring 6 to 8 in. across. The stems are fine, foliage delightful and fragrance unexcelled. I don't like its name, but I do love the rose.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 27—La Tosca—Blush to pale creamy rose; a tall, grand bloomer; an extra vigorous grower with attractive flowers of considerable size and substance

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 28—My Maryland—A wonderful rose of American origin; a robust grower with stout stem and extremely large, full blooms of a clear, bright, salmon pink, slightly lighter at the edges; a splendid bloomer. It flowers particularly free in hot weather.....

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 29—Madame Ravary—Orange yellow. Its faults are a little too dwarf in habit and want of fullness in bloom; still it is nearly full and when ruthlessly disbudded and well grown you will love it. Foliage is bronze and glossy and almost entirely free from mildew. It has one other serious fault—it gets paler as the blooms expand....

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 30—Lieutenant Chauré—Rich crimson, of a more reliable shape than most crimsons; exceedingly fragrant and especially free in blooming. Next to McArthur, the best red rose.....

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 31—Mme. Second Weber—Salmon pink, of good shape and a long petal. Keeps its color well; a splendid bud and flower; very free; no faults.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 32—Pharisaer—Blush white; a strong grower, with long stems and beautiful foliage, with great length and size of petals. One or two flowers come naturally on a stem; foliage red.....

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 33—Harry Kirk—Deep sulphur yellow; one of the best yellow garden roses. The bloom is on a stout stalk, never over full. Its petal is of fine texture, the growth robust rather than profuse. An exceptionally good rose

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 34—Chateau de Clos Vougeot—Darkest crimson—the darkest H. T. rose I know of. Its superb color, free blooming qualities and heavy perfume make it a much admired rose despite its faults—petal too narrow, bloom too flat, and the plant itself seldom a good shape or grower.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 35—Hoosier Beauty—Dazzling crimson. While not large, beautiful in bud and bloom. Robust growth and long stems; foliage good, but does not keep its color long enough. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 36—Marquise de Sinnety—Golden amber; the bud fall tea rose yellow, wide open yellowish white. Undoubtedly the richest color we have in a full yellow rose. A good grower. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 37—Viscountess Folkestone—White blushed with flesh color, rather flat in bloom, but very full when grown well; superbly beautiful; profuse bloomer, too good a rose to omit from the garden; carries delightful perfume Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 38—Mme. Leon Pain—Blush white with pinkish center and yellow tint at base of petal. Somewhat like No. 37 but better and ought to be ahead, but I know 37 longer and have not the heart to slight it. No. 38 bud is better in shape, but its bloom is not so large; altogether, though, an excellent garden rose..... Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 39—Laurent Carle—Deep crimson. A very good rose, fully fragrant. The color goes too quick to a sour purple. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 40—Sunburst—With the newer yellow and better roses this has to take a back seat, but it has very endearing qualities. Color orange yellow—that is, sometimes—usually it is nearly white. The shape, substance of petal, style of growth and everything else about this rose except its color is all good..... Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 41—Mrs. Wakefield Christie Miller—I expect to place this rose soon amongst the first 24. Color, a silvery, glorious pink. It carries its blooms on stout stems, though somewhat too short stalks; foliage mildew proof; startlingly good as a bud and exceedingly showy as a bloom, as large as a breakfast saucer. As a garden rose it has no superior. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 42—Mrs. A. R. Waddell—Coppery red, with amber shades; plenty of color. Its faults: only a semi-double when well grown and not even "semi" on a poor plant. An ideal garden rose, however, for its free blooming qualities Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 43—Cynthia Forde—Bright rose pink. A rose with a future; it is a good grower and yields blooms ever so free; always attractive. I see no faults and shall tell more about it another year. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 44—Antoine Rivorie—I should have placed this rose ahead of many, but it is somewhat similar to No. 17 and I did not want to give two roses nearly alike a place near the front. Color, a peach flesh. Its merits are: a sturdy growth, usually one bloom to a stout stem, and a bold flower, always a good shape. The open bloom is a picture to behold. Very free all the season Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$11.00

No. 45—Los Angeles—A wonderful American rose, introduced in 1917. Color, a translucent salmon copper pink. It is impossible to fully describe the wonderful coloring of this rose. In fragrance it is equal to the finest Marechal Neil. The buds are long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions. Its great virtue is that it keeps its color. It is free in blooming, a strong grower, fine stems and foliage..... Each, \$2.50

I close my list with these 45 sorts, for I know it is more than you will ever want. Of course, you will miss some of your old favorites, for, to be truthful, I miss them, too, but they are superseded—as, for instance, "Kil-larney" and all its sisters and brothers. It has seen its day; it is always subject to mildew and the flowers are not full enough nor are blooms free enough. "La France" is too weak; J. L. Mock beats it. "Lyon" is replaced by "Willowmere" and so on. If you do not find it in my 45 there is something the matter with it.

TALL-GROWING HYBRID TEA ROSES

There are a number of excellent Hybrid Tea Roses which grow too tall to be planted among the regular sorts and which always spoil the looks of a bed and the garden. If planted by themselves or in the background of the garden they are splendid and effective. They invariably grow 4 ft. or more, no matter how much you prune them. They should be grown in dense bushes, so they will make a stunning effect when in bloom.

Gruss an Teplitz, deep crimson.....	Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$11.00
Lady Ursula, flesh pink.....	Each, 1.00; dozen, 11.00
J. B. Clark, deep scarlet.....	Each, 1.00; dozen, 11.00
W. E. Lippiat, velvety crimson.....	Each, 1.00; dozen, 11.00

FULD'S FAVORITE HYBRID TEA ROSES

In Color Groups

White:

Frau Karl Druschki.....	(2)
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria....	(3)
Mme. Jules Bouche.....	(18)
Pharisaer	(32)

Clear Yellow:

Duchess of Wellington...	(7)
Mrs. Aaron Ward.....	(9)
Lady Hillingdon	(15)
Mme. Colette Martinet....	(19)
Mrs. Wymss Quinn.....	(20)
Constance	(24)
Mme. Ravary	(29)
Harry Kirk	(33)
Sunburst	(40)

Orange, Salmon or Copper:

Mme. Edouard Herriott....	(10)
Louise Cath. Breslau....	(11)
Mme. Melaine Soupert....	(16)
Marquise de Sinnety.....	(36)
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.....	(42)
Los Angeles	(45)

Pale Pink:

Caroline Testout	(1)
Konigin Carola	(26)
Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	(41)

Flesh Pink:

Prince de Bulgarie.....	(17)
La Tosca	(27)
Viscountess Folkstone....	(37)
Mme. Leon Pain.....	(38)
Antonie Rivoire	(44)

Bright Pink:

Jonkheer J. L. Mock.....	(6)
Lady Alice Stanley.....	(8)
Edith Part	(23)
Cynthia Forde	(43)

Salmon Pink:

Willowmere	(4)
Ophelia	(5)
Lady Pirie	(13)
Mme. Abel Chatenay.....	(14)
My Maryland	(28)
Mme. Segond Weber.....	(31)

Deep Pink:

Francis Scott Key.....	(21)
Radiance	(22)
Lady Ashtown	(25)

Crimson:

General McArthur	(12)
Lieutenant Chaure	(30)
Chateau de Clos Vougeot..	(34)
Hoosier Beauty	(35)
Laurent Carle	(39)

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class used to be very popular, but is now superseded by the hybrid teas, which yield a more constant crop of blooms. At the same time, the Hybrid Perpetuals were the Roses we used to know first, and we call them old friends, and so we cannot discard them altogether. For this reason I offer a limited selection of the best.

Clio, satin flesh, with pink center.....	Each, \$1.00
Frau Karl Druschki, finest white rose	Each, 1.00
George Arends, bright pink flowers.....	Each, 1.00
Mrs. John Laing, soft, satiny rose.....	Each, 1.00
Paul Neyron, clear pink, fragrant.....	Each, 1.00
Prince Camille De Rohan, dark blood red.....	Each, 1.00
Ulrich Brunner, light red, unusual.....	Each, 1.00

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Those of you who know me have realized by now my dislikes for certain flowers, and particularly my strong dislike for such a rose as a Crimson Rambler. I know so many more beautiful climbing roses than this that I want everyone to pull up their Crimson Ramblers and destroy them, and if you want my opinion as to the best climbing rose of today adopt the American Pillar. It is a good name for a patriot, and a mighty good rose to bear the name.

I am offering under this heading the cream of the best. I can offer other varieties if you wish them, and if you have any preference just let me have your list and I will promptly inform you if I can furnish them.

American Pillar, cherry pink.....	Each, \$1.50
Aviateur Bleriot, saffron yellow.....	Each, 1.00
Dorothy Perkins, shell pink.....	Each, 1.00
Dr. W. Van Fleet, pink.....	Each, 1.50
Gardenia, bright yellow	Each, 1.00
Hiawatha, crimson, snow white base.....	Each, 1.00
Lady Gay, cherry pink, faint white.....	Each, 1.00
Silver Moon, cream yellow to wax white.....	Each 1.50
Tausendschon, pink and white.....	Each, 1.00

AUSTRIAN ROSES

Austrian Copper, bright reddish copper.....	Each, 1.00
Harrisoni, golden yellow	Each, 1.00
Persian Yellow, deepest yellow	Each, 1.00

MOSS ROSES

Blanche Moreau, pure white.....	Each, 1.00
Crested Moss, pale pink.....	Each, 1.00

SINGLE IRISH ROSES

Irish Beauty, pure white.....	Each, 1.00
Irish Elegance, crouze to apricot.....	Each, 1.00
Irish Fireflame, the most beautiful of all, having tea rose foliage; buds deep orange; open flower; fiery orange.....	Each, 1.00
Irish Harmony, saffron yellow.....	Each, 1.00

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Cecile Brunner—This is the tiny little rose you often see in the florists' windows during the winter, and when you ask the name they will tell you either of three: Debutante, Sweetheart, Mignon. It carries the tiny pink double flowers in great profusion all summer.....		Each, 1.00
George Elger, pale yellow.....	Each, 1.00	
Mrs. W. Cutbush, salmon pink.....	Each, 1.00	
Perle d'Or, Nankeen yellow	Each, 1.00	
Yvonne Rabier, pure white.....	Each, 1.00	

CULTIVATED BLUEBERRIES

A splendid novelty for your fruit garden. We all love Blueberries, and up to now we had to roam into the woods and find them and spend a good many hours to get enough to satisfy our desires. As a rule, it is not possible to transplant the wild-growing Blueberries and make them succeed in the garden, but through the efforts of an interested amateur who has spent the last twenty years in the research of this work we are able today to offer not only plants that can be readily grown in the garden, but which are far superior to anything we find growing wild. The plants which are offered were raised from seed and only such varieties were retained as proved superior to their parents. It would surprise you to know that what I am offering here will bear berries fully twice as large as those found growing wild and of a much sweeter flavor. I have visited this grower during the last summer, when the Blueberries were ripe, and I was amazed at the great collection of varieties this grower possessed. They not only differed in the size and in flavor, but also in color. One plant eight years old was fully six feet high, with a spread of the same dimension, and from one plant this grower tells me he picked thirty-two quarts of berries. The branches which bore the berries and called "combs" were fully ten inches long, completely covered with the berries. In order to succeed with these berries in the garden, it is absolutely necessary to make the soil ripe, for the Blueberry will not grow in sweet soil, for everyone has sour soil somewhere in the garden. In other words, the soil must contain acidity, but if you are the least in doubt as to whether your soil is suitable I recommend as follows: Secure somewhere in your neighborhood peat from a bough; spade this into the space where you wish to plant the Blueberries and add a good deal of sharp sand to it; in fact, after the plant has been set, give the land another dressing of sharp sand, but whatever you do, do not apply any manure to the soil nor try and feed the plant, for it absolutely refuses food. The only thing you are asked to do is to keep the soil free from weeds and stir it now and then, as well as water it very freely during the hot spell. You will be rather surprised if you grow Blueberries in your garden what an attractive plant they make, and I am sure you will be pleased to know that neither insect or disease attack it. For the first time now I have the privilege to offer to the American public these plants in their different character.

No. 1—Dwarf-Growing Blueberries. These do not grow higher than one foot and cling closely to the ground. Their fruit is produced much earlier than the taller sort. Strong fruit-bearing plants.

Each, 75c; per dozen, \$7.50; per 100, \$50.00

No. 2—Medium Tall-Growing Blueberries. Their average height is from 18 to 24 inches, with a spread of 15 inches.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$10.00; per 100, \$75.00

No. 3—Tall Bush-Growing Blueberries. When fully developed, the plants average from 4 to 5 feet in height and from 2 to 5 feet in width. I offer these in three sizes, namely:

Size 1—Plants 2 feet in width.....Each, \$1.50; dozen, \$17.00

Size 2—Plants 3 feet in width.....Each, 3.00; dozen, 30.00

Size 3—Plants 4 feet in width.....Each, 5.00; dozen, 50.00

Special Offer. I can also furnish a limited number of extra fine specimens, fully 5 feet high, ten or more years old, at \$10.00 each.

THE TRUE HUCKLEBERRY

My grower can also furnish me cultivated Huckleberries, and I want to say right now that these differ from the Blueberry in flavor and color. The plants are fully developed and have borne fruit for two years in the past.

Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$10.00

FULD'S HARDY PLANTS

PLANTS are the most redeeming feature of all the goods handled by the horticulturists, for with them we give to our patrons something substantial—something which advances our anticipations by months and years. We know that we are going to see the unfolding of that beauty at once, and if we give our plants our full love and devoted attention we soon call it our own.

But I have just one fault to find with the amateur. He becomes easily enthusiastic over a glowing description and says, "Oh, I must have that," and then he receives it and the question arises, "Where am I going to plant it?" The placing of the right plant in the wrong spot or vice versa is the one great stumbling block, and the main reason why our gardens are not more artistic.

"The benefit I wish to derive from dealing with me is not so much in the goods you receive, but in the pleasure the goods create for you." The selection which I am spreading here before you is exceptional, for it contains no guesses, but positive beauties—beauties which appeal instantly and leave no doubt as to their merits. Of course, the "Hardy Flowers" are my hobby, and besides I am a color crank. You can rely on my color descriptions; they should convey to you your own color conception.

In ordering please state when you wish to have shipments made.

Hardy plants, like friends, come back to us each year for a short visit, and how eagerly we await their arrival. What would our gardens be in June without Larkspur, Foxgloves, Iris, Paeonies? The beauty of a hardy garden is in the artistic arrangement and placing. It is very difficult for an amateur to do this out of his own knowledge, and so I offer here a valuable and helpful service. If you will submit to me a pencil sketch of the outline of your border with dimensions, I will at a very reasonable fee make a plan showing what your border should contain and where it should be placed. Or still better, I will come to you and suggest where your border ought to be located, how it should be shaped, how it should be planted, etc. Please communicate with me.

Perennials increase readily and it is better for them to be divided ever so often. If you want to know how you can increase your stock from 6 to 100 fold, subscribe to "Flower Lore." It tells the story of these flowers and you will learn more about them in one volume than in all the books ever published on the subject.

It is advisable to plant as many perennials as possible in the fall, but this should be done before the end of October. In the list offered by me this fall I only give such to be planted in the fall. If you miss some of your favorites, it is due to the fact that they should be planted in the spring.

DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN GROW BLUEBERRIES RIGHT IN YOUR GARDEN

See My Offer On Page 48

HAVE YOU A SPOT WHERE, ON ACCOUNT OF OVERHANGING TREES, GRASS REFUSES TO GROW?

Have you a spot where the soil is naturally wet and nothing grows?

Or a spot where the soil is too dry to keep anything green?

Or a steep terrace where you have tried your level best to grow grass and failed?

Underneath your evergreens, would you like a beautiful ground cover where the spot is now brown and ugly?

Again, would you like to hide the barren soil underneath shrubs, which always spoil the effect of the garden?

There is a plant known as "Japanese Spurge," or, in botanical terms, *Pachysandra Terminalis*. From a single root appear several fleshy, straight stalks. They attain a height of about 8 in., are dressed with two or three whorls of glossy, healthy leaves which retain their greenness winter and summer. In other words, it is an evergreen, absolutely hardy in the most severe climates and thrives equally well in moderate temperatures. The plants I have are superior to anything I have ever seen. They have no less than three stalks and are in their third year of growth. These can be set 12 inches apart, and while this will leave space between them one year's growth will fill this and make it perfect.

After planting they require no cultivating and no mowing. Every year's growth makes a more perfect mat. Weeds have no chance to grow between them. For effect they are the equal of the finest English ivy, with the improvement that winter does not brown them. It bears no flowers, carries no dust, nor sheds its leaves. It is immune to disease and insects, and is one of the finest gifts nature has given the ever-troubled gardener.

If it had any faults I would mention them, but it is truly perfect.

The plants which I furnish can be set out from April until frost and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Strong field grown clumps.....Per dozen, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
Rooted cuttingsPer 100, \$10.00; per 1,000, \$70.00

Of rooted cuttings we cannot furnish less than 100 plants on any order.

Aconitum

Popular Name: Monkshood or Helmet Flower or Wolf's Bane

These should be found in every garden, for they not only appear in the richest shades of blue, but they bloom at a season (late fall) when there is otherwise a scarcity of flowers, and finally they are one of the few plants to grow in the shade. To do really well they should be planted in a rich, friable soil and in a partially shaded place. I have seen them growing very successfully in solid shade. The roots, which are in the form of bulbs, should be set about 4 in. deep and not more than 6 in. of space should be given to a root, for only one stalk appears from a bulb until they have increased to a nest. Plant at least 6 (12 is better) in a spot to give effect.

— *Autumnale*. Grows 5 ft. tall, bearing spikes of dark blue flowers during August and September.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— *Fisheri*. Grows only 3 ft. high, with bright blue flowers in September and OctoberEach, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

— *Napellus*. Deep blue flowers, 4-ft. spikes, August and September. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Achillea

Popular Name: Milfoil or Yarrow

A plant which will always succeed; in fact, it multiplies too rapidly. If you want to grow it right, lift the plant every spring and divide so that you can confine it to a given post. It is a valuable plant for the hardy border, because it flowers in midsummer (August), when we seek all the flowers we can get.

— *Boule de Neige*. Rather dwarf (15 in.), but covered on top with a multitude of miniature perfect double daisy-like flowers about 1/2 in. in diameter, in purest white.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— *The Pearl*. The very duplicate of the foregoing, but growing fully 2 to 3 ft. tall.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— *Perry's White*. Large, double flowers of purest white.

Alyssum

Popular Name: Gold Dust

Dwarf edging plants which grow in a dense semi-globe of silvery gray foliage and in May show a wealth of gold, covering with its flowers the entire plant. Height, about 10 in.; space required, 9 in.

- **Saxatile Compactum.** Single flowers of golden yellow.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Anchusa

Popular Name: Alkanet, Sea Bugloss

I am always amazed when I hear people tell me that they do not know this plant, for if I could have but three plants one would be a Rose, one a Delphinium and the third Anchusa. Its culture is of the easiest nature. In "Flower Lore," Volume I, I have shown how to increase this plant.

- **Italica Dropmore Variety.** Grows to a height of 5 ft. and spreads fully 2 ft. In June its loose branches are showered with large Forget-me-not-like flowers of a delightful blue. By not allowing the spikes to go to seed it can be had in bloom for six weeks during June and July.
Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

- **Opal.** The same as the foregoing, but in a lighter shade; rather new and rare Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

- **Myosotidiflora.** Quite different from the foregoing, growing dwarf 15 in. high and through, with large heart-shaped leaves and cluster sprays of full Forget-me-not flowers in May; very scarce.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$3.50

Arabis

Popular Name: Rockcress

One of the first perennials to bloom, showing its mantle of white early in April, with the first Daffodils and Hyacinths. It is a splendid ground cover and should be used in large quantities through the garden. The plant grows only 8 in. high and requires about 6 to 9 in. space.

- **Albida.** Single flowers of snowy white..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Armeria

A dwarf edging plant, 6 in. high, globe shape, June and July.

- **Cephalotes Rosea.** Light pink..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Artemisia Lactiflora

Popular Name: Milkflower

If you do not know the plant, be sure to adopt it for your garden. Allow 18 in. of space. From a group of spirea-like leaves appear several stout stems which branch freely until they reach a pyramid 5 and 6 ft. high. These smooth, leafless branches are literally bedecked from August until frost with tiny cream-colored bells, so that the plant looks like one milky plume. It has certain fragrance..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

Hardy Asters

Popular Name: Michaelmas Daisy

The newer varieties which I offer here are the finest in existence and are extremely effective. Allow 18 in. space.

- **Climax.** Five feet tall, with flowers measuring 1½ inches in diameter, flowering late in fall, color lavender..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- **Feltham.** A delightful tint of clear amethyst blue.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

- **Grandiflorus.** The sweetest of all. The flowers are of a dark violet and measure 2 inches through. It is the last to bloom in October and November. Height only 2 feet..... Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- **Novae Anglia Purple.** Six feet, large flowers, rich purple, October.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

- **St. Egwin.** Bushy, 3 ft. tall, exquisite pink in September.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

- **Robert Parker.** Five feet, clear lavender, September and October.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

- **White Queen.** Five feet, pure white, September and October.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

- **Sub-Coeruleus.** This is quite unlike the rest. It grows but 18 in. high and sends up several straight flower stems, each topped with a daisy-like flower of amethyst blue in June and July. Fine for cutting.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Baptisia Australis

Popular Name: False Indigo

A tall branching plant attaining a height of 5 to 6 ft. and showing in July large spikes of violet blue lupin-like flowers. Space, 18 in.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Campanula

Popular Name: Bellflower

- This family contains many sorts, invaluable for a hardy garden.
- **Glomerata Dahurica.** An upright growing plant, attaining a height of 12 in. and showing umbels of beautiful deep blue upright bells in June and July Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
 - **Media (Canterbury Bell).** This is a biennial too well known to require description. I offer it in three separate colors of pink, white and blue. Space, 12 inches..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
 - **Persicifolia (Peach Bells).** Plants grow 2 ft. high with slender stalks dressed with cup-shaped flowers of lavender blue in June and July.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
 - **Persicifolia Alba.** White flowers..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Hardy Carnation

Also Known as Clove Pinks

Even without flowers these plants are attractive in their dress of silvery green, which they retain even in the winter. Flowering season June-July. Height, 6 in.

- **Her Majesty.** Pure white flowers, with delightful fragrance.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Carmen.** Rosy pink..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **White Reserve.** This is a gem, producing its flowers of pure white on 12-in. stems and in constant procession from June until frost.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Centaurea

Popular Name: Hardy Cornflower

- **Macrocephala.** A robust plant, attaining a height of 18 in. and showing giant bachelor-button flowers of a rich yellow in June and July. Space, 12 in. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Cerastium

Popular Name: Snow in Summer

A splendid ground cover and rock plant, foliage silvery gray with a velvety surface. In May and June the plant is a sheet of white.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Chelone

Popular Name: Shellflower

- **Barbata Coccinea.** From a cluster of pretty leaves rise slender spikes to a height of 4 to 6 ft., with tube-shaped flowers of coral pink in August.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Hardy Chrysanthemums

The following I consider the cream of over 100 varieties now on the market. They are all of pompon form and of distinct, desirable shades.

- **Lilian Doty.** Delicate shell pink..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Donald.** Cream pink with bronze center..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Golden Climax.** Splendid yellow..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Inez.** Rich bronze red..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Inga.** True blood red..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Ruth.** Cerise Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Tiber.** Bronze throughout..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Waco.** Pure white Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Zenobia.** Golden yellow..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Cimicifuga

Popular Name: Snake Root

- *Racemosa*. A very charm for the garden in August. From a bushy plant 2 ft. high rise several slender, snake-like stems, which twist toward the tip but are resplendent with pure white flowers.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Coreopsis

- *Grandiflora*. Slender stems with golden yellow flowers from June until October. Space, 2 in.; height, 18 in.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Dianthus

Popular Name: Pinks

These differ considerably from the hardy Carnations offered on previous pages. The foliage is clear deep green.

- *Deltoides* (Maiden Pink). A dwarf creeping plant, which in June is a mantle of pink.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- *Deltoides Alba*. Pure white flower.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- *Atrococcineus*. Plant grows 15 in. high and produces Sweet Williams-like double flowers of a rich crimson from June until frost.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Delphinium

Popular Name: Hardy Larkspur

- *Belladonna*. Clear silvery blue.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- *Bellamosa*. The same as *Belladonna*, but in a clear deep blue.
Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Dielytra Spectabilis

Popular Name: Bleeding Heart

- Every child knows this plant.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Popular Names: Ditany, Burning Bush, Gasplant

Dictamnus

A very attractive plant growing 3 ft. high with clusters of pea-like flowers in July and August.

- *Fraxinella*. PurpleEach, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- — *Alba*. WhiteEach, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Doronicum

Popular Name: Golden Spring Daisy

If the merits of this plant were better known there would not be enough plants in America to go around. It is the first tall perennial to bloom, showing a wealth of exquisite golden daisies on 2-foot stems in May, just while Daffodils and cottage Tulips are aglow.

- *Plantagineum Excelsum*. Yellow.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Digitalis

Popular Name: Foxgloves

- I offer this popular plant in three separate colors, pink, white and purple.
Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Echinops

Popular Name: Globe Thistle

A thistle-like plant growing 4 ft. high and showing many flower globes of steel blue during summer and fall. Very showy in the border.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Erigeron

Add this plant upon my recommendation to your selection this year and you will never again be without it. If I had to give this flower a popular name, I would call it the Golden Chalice Cup. A dwarf, rather compact plant, throws up early in spring a great many slender flower stems 18 in. high, each carrying a cup-shaped flower of exquisite beauty. Flowering spell in June. Space, 12 in.

- *Aurantiacus*. Deep orange golden.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Eupatorium Coelestinum

Popular Name: Hardy Ageratum

A splendid subject for the blue garden, growing to the majestic height of fully 6 ft. and showing its broad bouquet of Ageratum-like flowers in an exceedingly fine shade of deep blue from September on. Space, 1 ft.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Funkia

Popular Name: Day Lily

This plant is grown not only for its flowers but for its foliage as well. It is very attractive when used in bold groups or as edgings of borders and walks. Its culture is so simple and it multiplies so freely that it is a very pleasing subject to have. Allow 1 foot of space for each plant while young. Lift every third year and divide.

— **Coerulea.** This is the common day Lily with its oblong leaves of green and the graceful spikes of lavender blue flowers in July and August.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— **Thos. Hogg.** A gem for the bold group. The large massive leaves which are glaucous in color are enhanced by a narrow margin of white.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— **Subcordata Alba.** This is the giant white day Lily so well known for its massive pure white flowers, appearing in July.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

— **Undulata Variegata.** The very best for a variegated edging plant, growing very dwarf and most attractively marked in green and white. Its flowers are of little account.....

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Gaillardia Grandiflora

Popular Name: The Blanket Flower

The color combination of its flowers does not appeal to me, namely, yellow and red, the two most barbaric colors. But there is one redeeming feature about this plant, it is in bloom from June until frost. Space, 1 ft.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Helenium

Popular Name: Sneezewort

There are just two seasons of the year that I love the rich yellows in the garden. The first is when nature awakens in the springtime with a burst of glory, and again when the cool fall days make one seek the warmer shades of colors. Helenium is a glorious plant for the fall, showing at its best in September and October, spreading out its wonderful head of golden daisy-like flowers like a myriad of stars. Plants as a rule attain a height of 5 ft. and spread fully 2 ft.

— **Autumnale Superbum.** Pure golden yellow flowers.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— **Riverton Gem.** Gold overlaid with bronze, the ideal coloring for fall.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Helianthus Orgyalis

Popular Name: Fountain Sunflower

The word "Sunflower" awakens in our mind instantly a plant of coarse construction and inartistic appearance, and to the critical gardener it is the one plant that will have to be tabooed from the garden, and yet I am offering Sunflower, claiming at the same time I have a sense for the artistic. And why? Because the variety offered here should not be called a Sunflower, for in form and appearance it is most beautiful. From the base arise a number of slender stalks, thickly dressed with fine, long, weeping foliage, and these stalks attain a height of fully 7 to 8 ft. and so beautifully arranged that they remind you of the sprays of a fountain. Fully one-third of the upper part of the plant shows fine sprays with clusters of small golden star-like blooms, which in the month of October give a most picturesque background to the garden. Allow 3 feet of space between each plant.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Hemerocallis

Popular Name: Yellow Day Lily, also called Lemon Lily

Many varieties of this plant are offered today, but there are few which are distinct and deserve recognition. I am offering just three because they are the three I like best. They are distinct in color and flower at different seasons of the year. Always allow a foot of space for each plant.

— **Apricot.** Plants 2 to 3 ft. high in a soft shade of orange, flowering in July Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— **Flava.** The popular lemon Lily, flowering in June. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Heuchera Sanguinea

Popular Name: Alum Root

A plant of dainty charm, both in foliage and flower. From a nest of leaves that never rise higher than 6 in. above the ground you can see in June numberless thin wire-like flower stalks to a height of 15 inches, which will show on the top a loose spray of tiny coral-pink bells, easily swayed by the gentlest breeze. Space, 1 ft. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Fuld's "Delightful" Hollyhocks

I have limited my offer to three shades, because one can always employ these shades with artistic effect in the garden. Space, 18 in. Read "Flower Lore" if you want to make Hollyhocks truly hardy.

— **Double Salmon Pink.** I promise my patrons a little pleasant surprise when they see this particular variety of Hollyhock in bloom. It is "just delightfully different" from anything you have ever grown. Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

— **Double Pure White.** Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— **Double Pale Yellow.** Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Hypericum Moserianum

Popular Name: St. John's Wort

One of the most delightful plants to be placed in the foreground of the border. In its true nature it is a little shrub, sending out a series of wire-like wooden stems in all directions, but being rather weak they lie almost all on the ground. These stems are richly dressed with rounded glossy leaves which always give the plant a clean and healthy appearance. Between each set of leaves all along the stem appear the flowers, which you would recognize at once as a single yellow Tea Rose. The great virtue of the plant is that it is in bloom from June until frost. Allow 2 ft. of space for a plant. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Iberis Sempervirens

Popular Name: Hardy Candytuft

Ideal for edging and plant remains dwarf and grows compact. Toward the end of May the entire plant appears as if covered with a sheet of snow. After the flowers disappear the seed pods remain in a vivid green. Space, 6 in. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00

Lavender

Surely I need not extol the virtues of this popular flower, but I do want to say that its proper use is either in the mauve, grey or blue gardens. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Linum Perenne

Popular Name: Flax

From a dense cluster of grass-like leaves appear several extremely slender flower stems, which attain a height of 12 to 15 in., showing on the top a series of elegant cup-shaped blossoms in an exquisite shade of blue. The stems are so slender that the least breeze will wave them. They are in bloom just exactly when our Larkspur are glorious, and so they are a wonderful material for the blue garden. Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

UNIQUE NEW GERMAN IRIS

Selection of Varieties

Please note: All the varieties under this heading will be shipped direct from the grower and in separate packages to insure the genuine article to my patrons.

Please indicate clearly on your order if you want 2-year-old clumps or divisions.

For explanations I wish to say that 2-year-old clumps have several flowering growth, while divisions are only single.

	Divisions			Clumps		
	Each	Doz.	100	Each	Doz.	100
Caprice. Gigantic blooms of solid violet blue	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Conspicua. Upper buff and yellow, falls maroon, most effective large blooms .....	.25	2.50	20.00	.50	5.00	40.00
Cubero. Rich orange yellow, lower petals, striped maroon.....	.25	2.50	20.00	.50	5.00	40.00
Iris King. Standards lemon yellow, falls deep satiny brown with margin of golden, very large and robust grower .....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Isolene. Standards pale lavender, falls light purple, refined and large....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Ed. Michael. One of the rarest varieties, standard mauve, falls deep mauve; a giant flower.... ..	1.50	—	—	—	—	—
Lohengrin. Standard and falls uniform, orchid pink; an acquisition.....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Niebelungen. Standards fawn, falls violet, very handsome and large.....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Rhein Nixe. Standards pure white, falls deep violet blue with narrow white margin, most effective in masses .....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Tamerlane. Foliage very heavy, standards light blue, falls deep purple...	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Victorine. Standard white, falls mottled violet .....	.50	5.00	40.00	.75	7.50	60.00
Midnight. Deep violet purple throughout, very fine.....	.35	3.50	25.00	.60	6.00	40.00

Special Offer

One each of the foregoing 12 sorts.....\$5.50
 One each of the foregoing 11 sorts, excluding Ed. Michael..... 4.00

The above offer is for divisions only.

Standard Offer of Regular Sorts of MY FAVORITE GERMAN IRIS

Please Note: Of the following list I furnish good, strong commercial plants (not clumps), but most of these will flower the first season.

	Each	Doz.
Admiral Togo. White, slightly flushed lavender, edged purple..	\$0.25	\$2.50
Boccage. Rose striped white (new).....	.25	2.50
Celeste. Tall, clear, light blue; very fine.....	.25	2.50
Cyphiane Superba. A striking novelty; purple crimson.....	.25	2.50
De Suze. Violet .....	.25	2.50
Duchess de Nemours. White, with purple rays.....	.25	2.50
Florentina. White, slightly tinted lavender.....	.25	2.50
Florentina Alba. Purest white; quite early.....	.25	2.50
General Grant. Deep purple blue.....	.25	2.50
Gazelle. Rich maroon .....	.25	2.50
Honorabilis. Yellow, with fall of purplish margin.....	.25	2.50
Hector. Purple; yellow case.....	.25	2.50
La Tendresse. Delicate lavender and lilac.....	.25	2.50
La Tristesse. A smoky white; only for fanciers.....	.25	2.50
Magnet. Light purple.....	.25	2.50
Mrs. H. Darwin. Dwarf; large white flowers with violet veins.	.25	2.50
Melle Almira. Sky blue; extra fine; tall, broad foliage and gigantic flowers .....	.25	2.50
Mme. Chereau. A giant rising 4½ ft. high, with clear white flowers; beautifully fringed and shaded violet at edges; very showy .....	.25	2.50
Mrs. Neubrunner. Clear golden yellow throughout; a great novelty and one of the finest sorts in this collection.....	.35	3.50
Othello. Rich deep purple.....	.25	2.50
Pallida Dalmatica. The king of all; broad, tall foliage of a bluish green color, with spikes 5 ft. tall; crowned with mag- nificent giant flowers of the clearest lavender; four flowers on a stem as a rule.....	.35	4.50
Pallida Speciosa. Violet.....	.25	2.50
Pallida Australis. Mauvy lavender; quite unique and rich.....	.25	2.50
Paquit. Violet .....	.25	2.50
Sappho. White, with lilac markings.....	.25	2.50
Sans Souci. Yellow, with brown markings.....	.25	2.50
Walneri. Light blue, suffused with royal purple.....	.25	2.50

Special Offer

One each of the foregoing 27 sorts..... \$6.00

MY FAVORITE JAPANESE IRIS

Japanese Iris

The Orchids of the July Garden. "Flower Lore" for August, 1916, gives a detailed story of "How to Grow These Successfully." Really you should not be without this practical monthly. Subscribe for it now; \$1.25 per year.

Please order by number, as the Japanese names are so difficult to pronounce.

Double Japanese Iris

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Kekka-no-nami. Pure white. | 39. Tsurugi-no-nami. Light maroon, white flecks. |
| 2. Shishi-odori. Deep purple. | 55. Exquisite. Light lavender, purple veins. |
| 6. Gei-shori. Light purple, spotted white. | 56. Eugene. White, striped purple. |
| 3. Kumoma-na-sora. White. | 57. Fratte. White, blue veins. |
| 14. Hana-avi. Large, blue. | 58. Galatea. Light blue, white veins. |
| 22. Shishi-ikari. Light purple, spotted white. | 59. Gold Bound. Large; white, golden center. |
| 25. Yedo-jiman. Purplish blue; very large. | 62. Mahogany. Dark red. |
| 31. Kosui-no-iro. Light blue; very fine. | 63. Mt. Feld. White, purple veins. |
| 35. Suchinkioa. Purple, spotted white. | 64. Blue Bird. Large; blue, lavender tint; fine. |
| 36. Yedo-Kagami. Light maroon, tinted lavender. | 65. Navarre. Rose, veined blue. |
| | 66. Danube. Rich blue, golden center. |

Single Japanese Iris

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Kumo-obi. Blue, purple veins. | 29. Shiga-no-ura-nami. Large purplish blue. |
| 7. Sofu-no-Koi. Purple, spotted white. | 34. Momiju-no-taki. Light maroon. |
| 10. Yomo-no-umi. White, slightly shaded purple. | 41. Oyodo. Light lavender; purple veins. |
| 13. Taiheiraku. Light maroon, spotted white. | 13. Wakamuraski. Light purple, with white spots. |
| 19. Kimi-no-Megumi. Violet rose, purple veins. | 48. Tora-odori. Purplish blue, spotted white. |
| 21. Yezo-nishiki. Maroon, white spots. | 50. Date-dogu. Light purple; large |
| 27. O-torigi. Light purple. | 60. Neptune. Lilaceous pink. |
| 28. Shirataki. White, with pink center. | 67. Peach blossom. Rosy white. |

Strong roots—Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00

Iris Siberica

Popular Name: The Siberian Iris

This variety differs from the foregoing by a very bushy growth of narrow, lance-like leaves, which attain a height of 3½ ft. Though these appear in July, flower stems with rather medium-sized flat flowers.

- Orientalis. Clear blue Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
— Snow Queen. Purest white..... Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Lobelia Syphillitica Hybrida
Popular Name: The Blue Lobelia

Another splendid subject for the blue garden, because its shades of blue are very clear and distinct. From a set of heavy leaves appears, as a rule, one and two stout stems, attaining a height of 4 ft., of which the upper part is closely surrounded by sage-like blossoms. This being a hybrid, it varies its shades of blue.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Lupins

If you want to grow Lupins well, you must have a rich soil with a good drainage and you must never let them want for moisture. Don't be alarmed if the plants die down after blooming, because that is their habit, but do not disturb the soil where they are growing, because they will reappear in the fall. Space, 12 in.

- BlueEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- Delicate PinkEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- WhiteEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Lysimachia Nummularia

Popular Name: Creeping Jenny or Moneywort

There isn't a garden in which we haven't a spot that you would like to cover with an artistic green, but most of our efforts are fruitless. Now, if you have a spot which is very shaded and rather moist, take my suggestion and plant this particular one, as you are not only covering the ground with a most beautiful glossy green cover, but during June and July your ground will be a sheet of gold through the buttercup-like blossoms that cover the surface. The leaves of this plant are very small and round, but are borne so close to one another that the ground cannot be seen.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Myosotis

Popular Name: Forget-Me-Nots

I am offering here only the hardy Forget-me-nots.

- *Dissitiflora*. Very robust foliage and flower stems, with broad clusters of flowers in June.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- *Palustris Semperflorens*. The ever-blooming Forget-me-not. This really is the most valuable variety. By shearing the tops as the flowers show an inclination to recede, we produce a sheet of bloom. Forget-me-nots of this kind are ideal subjects for the edging of grass walks, for planting naturally in dells and moist situations..Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Nepeta Mussini

A most valuable plant if we know its true merits. Its ideal application is as a ground cover in shady locations, where the dense foliage not only gives a delightful shade of green, but during the latter part of June and early part of July the plants are a sheet of mauve, giving forth a slight fragrance, which makes a spot where they are liberally employed a most enchanting corner to seek. Mrs. Wilder, in her book, "My Garden," dwells at length on this plant, and it is really due to her that I have learned the great value of this charming flower. The stock is still very scarce.

Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

Oenothera Youngi

Popular Name: Evening Primrose

Another plant of which we have to know its helpful mission to appreciate it. Its great virtue is that it flowers in solid shade, and even under pine trees, where nothing else has been known to grow. Grows into a bush 18 in. high, and during June and July is completely smothered under its crop of saucer-like golden flowers.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Iceland Poppy

This tender little grey-foliaged plant is attractive even without blooms, but when at the end of May it sends up its cup-shaped blossoms of pale yellow it outrivals the best of the Tulips. It does particularly well in the cooler climate, and will stay in bloom there for several months. I am offering the yellow variety only.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Oriental Poppies

Here again I must omit to offer all the scarlet varieties, for I am endeavoring to educate the public to the use of more artistic garden plants. In the July, 1916, number of "Flower Lore" I have disclosed how anyone can produce 25 plants of any variety of Oriental Poppy from any one plant in the garden inside of one month. Isn't this worth to you the price of subscription to this paper—\$1.25 per year?

- Jennie Mawson. Salmon pink. Flowers well expanded and erectly held on stout stems.....Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- Mary Studholme. The pure salmon flowers have a touch of silver, and really are the greatest departure in the new colors among flowers. When you see this variety in bloom you are immediately enraptured with it.
Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- Mrs. Perry. Gigantic flowers of a delightful shade of apricot pink.
Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

Pentstemon Digitalis

Popular Name: Beard Tongue

This robust plant, which from a set of foxglove-like leaves sends up several stout stems to a height of 3 ft., towards the upper part dressed with tube-shaped blossoms of a white tinged with purple, are in their prime during June and July.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

MY FAVORITE PAEONIES

In the August edition of "My Garden Favorite," I have given a very thorough treatise on the culture of Paeonies, so that it is not necessary to repeat it here. Paeonies can be planted successfully until actual frost appears.

WE OFER 3 TO 5-EYE ROOTS ONLY OF THESE

Alratre. One of the finest Paeonies in cultivation. Large convex bloom, perfect pyramid of milk white, with cream center, light ruby markings.

Each \$1.00

Asa Gray. Very large, full imbricated bloom of delicate lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Very free and strong grower. The only Paeony in this color. Fragrant and distinct.....Each \$1.50

Albert Crousse. One of the grandest sorts. Immense, very full convex blooms, of delicate fresh pink, showing when fully opened a well-formed pointed rose bud in center. One of the most striking Paeonies of its class.

Each \$1.50

Baroness Schroeder. Very large globular flesh, fading to pure white; very fragrant, strong, free blooming. One of the finest Paeonies in cultivationEach \$1.50

Couronne d'Or. Very late. Good sized flowers of creamy white, sometimes flaked carmine at center.....Each 50c

Delache. Tall, immense globular heads of crimson maroon..Each 50c

Dorchester (Richardson). Pink. One of the latest to bloom. Decidedly dwarf, compact grower; flower very full and double in color about the shade of La France Rose.....Each 75c

Duchess de Nemours. Large and full, the most nearly pure white.
Each 50c

Edward Andre. A magnificent dark bedding Paeony. Very large globular flowers of highly varnished mahogany red, ultimately opening out to Anemone shape and revealing a gorgeous collar of gold.....Each 75c

Felix Crousse. Late. Large, round heads perfectly double; deep crimson marked with cardinal at base of petals.....Each 75c

Festiva Maxima. About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Paeony of all. High built flowers borne on long, stiff stems; the purest white, inner petals slightly tipped carmine. Early.....Each 50c

Golden Harvest. One of the most beautiful. Anemone shaped, primrose feathered pale pink, clear canary yellow center.....Each 75c

PAEONIES—(Cont.)

Hercules. A magnificent bedder; foliage concealed by bloom. Loose globular heads open out to Anemone shape, 8 inches across. From bright rose to blush white, with thick collar and center of deepest yellow.

Each 50c
Humei. Pure, bright deep rose; vigorous grower; one of the best late blooming varietiesEach 50c

Isabelle Karlitzky. Delicate rose, very large and full.....Each 50c

La France. Giant flowers, very compact and double; solid rose-white color; very fragrant; strong, tall, free bloomer; perfect rose type; the finest Paeony to date.....Each \$12.00

L'Esperance. Deep rose with crinkly white lips; extra large and fine; the earliest large pink.....Each 50c

Louis Van Houtte. Brilliant, velvety cerise red.....Each 50c

Mad. Boulanger. Immense bloom of fine form, tender rose shading to soft heliotrope, with silvery border. In every respect a truly fine flower. Late mid-seasonEach \$1.00

Mad. Calot. Large, convex flowers, blush white with salmon shadings. Each 75c

Marie Lemoine (Calot). Dwarf, extra late and very scarce. White, faintly tinged chamois.....Each 50c

Mons. Chas. Leveque. The earliest Chinensis Paeony to bloom, at least three days earlier than any other variety. Time of bloom, in addition to the fact that it is a really fine, large, handsome flower of clear pink with salmon shadings, makes it a most profitable cut flower for the trade.....Each 75c

M. Krelage. A splendid full-petaled globular head; vivid crimson. Each \$1.00

M. Thiers. Bright magenta with full-feathered center.....Each 50c

Officinalis Rosea Superba. Very full soft pink, in early seasons in bloom for Decoration Day, not quite as early as Mons. Chas. Leveque. Each 75c

Officinalis Rubra. The Decoration Day Paeony.....Each 50c

Officinalis Alba Plena. The earliest white, large convex, full double bloom. The true variety is very scarce. A very profitable cut flower. Each 75c

Queen Victoria. The broad guard petals are a pretty blush-white; large center slightly edged pink. Large.....Each 50c

Richardson's Perfection. Large flowers; light flesh with white center. Each \$1.00

Rubra Superba. Very tall and strong, with long, stiff stems and elegant dark-red flowers.....Each 75c

Meissonier. Deep velvety cardinal, violet tipped. Flowers large and high built, with twisted and imbricated petals.....Each 50c

Modele de Perfection. Immense cup-shaped bloom, flesh pink, marbled bright rose, silvery border, extra fine. Long stemmed, late....Each 50c

Mons. Jules Elie. The peerless pure pink. Broad, reflexing guards with a high pyramidal body of semi-quilled petals converging to an apex. One of the largest, handsomest and most lasting cutting sorts in existence. Each \$1.00

Mme. Emilie Gaille. Large cup-shaped imbricated flower, creamy flash, beautifully shaded soft rose, a combination of rare beauty, long pointed buds, long stems, late.....Each \$1.00

Gloire de Chas. Gombault. Guards and crown light rose, collar of narrow cream-white petals narrowing toward center. Fine.....Each \$1.50

Mad. Ducl. An immense solid bomb of silvery pink, very distinct and free. One of the very best peonies, fragrant and free.....Each \$1.00

Virginie. Opens a dainty pink with yellow stamens and forms into a solid pink bomb like a ball of satin.....Each \$1.00

Mlle. Leonie Calot. Perfect shaped convex flower, very soft flesh color, an extra fine market flower.....Each 75c

PAEONIES—(Cont.)

Sarah Bernhardt (Lemoine 1906). The strongest growing of all peonies without exception. Flowers of remarkable size, full, double. Apple-blossom pink, with each petal tipped with silver; fragrance agreeable and penetrating. One of the six best paeonies in existence.....Each \$3.00

Soulange. The most unique colored of all paeonies, deep orange salmon at the head, overlaid delicate reddish brown. A marvelous combination of color. Very strong, erect and tall grower.....Each \$15.00

Therese. Enormous bloom, rose type, rich satiny pink with glossy reflex. Strong grower and very free, mid-season. A really grand sort. Strong roots Each \$10.00

Triomphe de Exposition de Lille. A huge pyramid of fresh hydrangea-pink, splashed darker, with silvery guard petals. Free.....Each 50c

Hardy Phlox

Every catalogue offers the amateur large selections of varieties, and he is at a loss to know just what he should have. There are so many shades described as pink, which all border on the magenta. These are shades described as salmon that are truly hideous scarlet; others as crimson, which are purple. And those described as purple are the most undesirable. I have tried to remedy this evil, and I have cut out, to begin with, everything that is either scarlet or magenta, and then all which are weak in growth, diseased, or of which the flowers are small, or which do not possess special merit as to color. And so I am offering you just a limited selection from all the bewildering offers, and you can adopt every one of them and feel that you haven't one too many.

Phlox Decussata

This name is applied to all the showy Phloxes which come into bloom with us in August. The varieties under this heading are all of that type.

— **Dawn.** I feel quite proud that I have been able to induce the producer of this wonderful novelty to let me have a number of plants so I can furnish them to my patrons. I consider this variety the most beautiful of all the pink shades, even excelling the popular Elizabeth Campbell. The plant is very healthy, sends its spikes up to a height of 2½ feet, each bearing a gigantic cluster of large flowers of a delicate cream pink. I have seen it employed in gardens where it outshone all other pink PhloxesEach, 50c; dozen, \$5.00

— **Elizabeth Campbell.** The well-known delicate salmon pink Phlox. I guarantee my plants to be absolutely true to name.

Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

— **Selma.** Another beautiful pink Phlox, delicate in shading and delightful to look upon. The plant is healthy and strong. The flowers are very largeEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— **Tapis Blanc.** We have here a variety of distinct growth, attaining a height of only 18 in., but coming into bloom as early as June and staying in bloom until frost. Produces enormous heads of pure white blossoms, and as a companion to our pink varieties is indispensable.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— **Pantheon.** For a clear shade of deep pink nothing is more attractive than this variety.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— **Thor.** For a rich shade, one that will attract your eye instantly, this novelty excels all others. Its true coloring may be described as a deep salmon pink. The individual flowers are enormous in size.

Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

— **Queen.** Purest white. A splendid grower and bloomer.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

— **Wenadis.** A delicate clear lavender. The only variety of this shade that has come under my observation and which I consider truly beautifulEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Phlox Suffruticosa

Miss Lingard

This, as a rule, is catalogued under the foregoing, but its habit, form of growth and flower are so distinct that one should learn to know it by its proper classification. The main point in which it differs is this: Its foliage and stems are glossy. The flowers are produced in a long spray and not in a flat head. It begins to bloom fully a month earlier, and, of course, is through blooming much sooner. Its color is purest white.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Phlox Subulata

Popular Name: The Creeping Phlox

For the covering of boulders, rockeries or overhanging edges, or even for the front of borders, nothing equals the brilliancy of this flower in the end of May or beginning of June. Like a moss, the foliage covers the ground, and when the starry blossoms make their appearance the foliage is simply hidden. But here again we have several shades that we cannot employ artistically in the garden, particularly the variety known as Pink, because it borders on magenta; so I have omitted it and you can rely on my description being true.

— White Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
— Model. Bright pink Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Physostegia

Popular Name: False Dragonhead

If planted in rich, moist soil these plants, with their straight, erect flowers, attain a height of 6 feet or more, of which fully 18 inches is a compact flower-spike, in the manner of Snapdragons. These flowers are in their prime in July, August and September.

— Virginica roses. Delicate lavender pink Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
— Virginica alba. Pure white Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Platycodon

Popular Names: Chinese Balloon or Bellflower

Indispensable for the blue garden, particularly because it makes its appearance in August, when we need every flower we can find. Its further charm lies in its wonderful richness of blue color, a blue that you do not find in any other plant, except in the Gentian. The flower, before it opens, has all the appearance of a balloon. When it is open it is like a large saucer, borne towards the top of the stem, which is rather slender, and in order to keep the plant tidy must be staked.

— Grandiflora. Clear, deep blue Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
— Grandiflora alba. Pure white Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Polemonium

Popular Name: Jacob's Ladder

This plant grows to a height of 12 inches, being composed of a number of fleshy stalks, which are beautifully dressed with fine fern-like growth and which show, towards the end of May or beginning of June, towards the upper part, a mass of tiny, star-like flowers.

— Richardsoni. Clear, deep blue Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.00
— Richardsoni alba. Pure white Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Plumbago Larpentae

Popular Name: Leadwort Giant Hardy Lobelia

If you remember the little edging Lobelia used in gardens, with its wonderful flowers of blue, and simply enlarge its foliage and flowers three times the size and imagine it in bloom during August and September, you have an exact picture of this lovely edging plant. Height, 8 inches. Space for each plant, 8 inches.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Primula Vulgaris

Popular Name: The Hardy English Primrose

Surely I need not describe the plant. The variety I offer is the most brilliant colored of all, producing large clusters of rich yellow flowers.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Double Pyrethrum
Popular Name: Painted Daisy

A very aristocratic plant with beautiful fern-like foliage, its slender stems showing flowers of the most refined form of our best August Asters, appearing, of course, in May and June, and thus we welcome them not only for their graceful beauty, but for their cutting value. I do not offer the single varieties, for I consider the double far superior.

- **Double Aphrodite.** Pure white.....Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00
- **Double Lord Roseberry.** Deep crimson.....Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00
- **Double Queen Mary.** A beautiful clear pink.....Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00

Rudbeckia

Popular Name: Coneflower

Among this family we find the ever popular Golden Glow, which, on account of its habit and color, is a very unsuitable subject for an artistic garden. If you want to be up to date you must discard every plant you have now, and only plant it in spots where you want to hide unsightly spaces. The varieties offered below have distinct charms and will add beauty to any garden if employed properly.

- **Purpurea.** Grows fully 5 feet high, with a number of stout waving flowering stems, showing at their terminus one gigantic daisy-like blossom of an exquisite rosy purple. The petals of the flowers droop downward, thus showing to greater advantage a large brown cone which protrudes from the center. I have never really found it easy to harmonize in the garden unless it was growing near the Buddleya or Liatris. On the other hand, it is one of the most artistic cutting materials one could wish for a dark-colored room.

Extra large clumps, each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

- **Subtomentosa.** We have here an exact duplicate of the foregoing except that the flowers are of a clear yellow. Each flower shows 15 petals, giving it a very refined appearance.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Salvia Azurea Grandiflora

Popular Name: Blue Sage

Of all the hardy blue Salvias I prefer this, for it has the very best of habits, showing a beautiful light blue flower on a slender 4 foot stem in August, September and October.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Scabiosa Japonica

Popular Name: Mourning Bride

An excellent border plant with a nest of pretty foliage from which rise a number of slender flower stems 15 inches high, crowned with a saucer-like flower of a clear lavender blue. These flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across and show in the center a beautiful formation of filaments. August, SeptemberEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Shasta Daisy

A robust bushy plant which produces during the latter part of the Summer great quantities of gigantic white daisies on strong, stout stems, excellent both for garden and cutting effect. If you want to get the most out of these flowers, do not let the first buds develop, but for fully a month break them off as fast as they appear.

- **Alaska.** Pure whiteEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Spirea

This name is also given to a great family of shrubs, but they have no resemblance or connection with the herbaceous Spirea. The plants here described die down each fall to the ground and come once more into life the following spring.

- **Filipendula.** Very compact, only 18 inches high and about a foot through, showing at its crown a mass of thick plume-like creamy flowers. Its great value is that it flowers at a time of the year when we can combine it very artistically with others. For instance, place it just beyond the lavender-colored Canadian Phlox and you can picture this beautiful dream.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Sedum

Popular Name: Stonecrop

A compact, creeping plant with moss-like foliage covering the ground, remaining green winter and summer. The ideal plant for a rockery or overhanging boulders or stones, for edging walks, and particularly to plant as a solid mass between stepping stones, where it is difficult to cut the grass with a mower. If you have a stony path, plant it within the ridges, for the smallest amount of earth space will be sufficient to make it grow. On terrace steps, it will add great beauty to the garden. I am offering but three of the dwarf varieties, although there are in existence about fifty, but these three are the best.

- **Acre.** Yellow flowers in June.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.00
- **Sieboldi.** Beautiful glaucous-colored foliage and rosy pink flowers in OctoberEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Erect Growing Varieties

Sedum Spactabilis. Several fleshy stems rise simultaneously in the early Spring, grow to a height of 18 inches, and produce a broad umbel of rosy colored flowers, August to October.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Statice

Popular Name: Sea Lavender

I wish I had the power to describe this plant, so that it would give you the impression I carry with me. It is far superior to the Baby's Breath as an airy fairy. A round circle formed of six lustrous leaves about 6 inches long, very glossy and rich, and from their center rises from one to three heavy wire stems, which branch out into a broad head. Tiny little flowers of strawy nature in a wonderful shade of misty lavender give it the appearance of a lavender cloud in August and September. These flowers, when cut, while in their prime and hung up in reverted position in a dry, airy room, will be preserved in their natural appearance all winter. The leaves in the fall take on the tint of autumn and thereby are exceedingly beautiful.

- **Gmelini.** Violet blue flowers.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Latifolia.** Lavender blueEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Stokesia

Popular Name: Cornflower Aster

A robust plant 18 to 24 inches high, bearing handsome Aster-like flowers of clear blue.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Thalictrum

Popular Name: Meadow Rue

A splendid acquisition for the shady border, but flowering equally well in the open. The graceful, fairy-like flower heads are always admired. Its foliage is ever clean and reminds you of the Columbine.

- **Adiantifolium.** Yellow flowers, June and July....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Aquilegiafolium.** Purple flowers, May till July...Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Cornuti.** White flowers, June and July.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Trollius

Popular Name: Buttercup

Everyone knows this old-fashioned flower, which appears the end of May in its beautiful globes of yellow and orange.

- **Europeus.** Lemon color.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Japonicus Excelsion.** Deep orange.....Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Valerian

Popular Name: Garden Heliotrope

Splendid when combined with Larkspur, as they are in bloom at the same time.

- **Alba.** WhiteEach, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Coccinea.** Coral red.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Officinalis.** Delicate pink; splendidly fragrant....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Veronica

Popular Name: Speedwell

Here again we find, as a rule, many varieties offered, but quite a few I consider weeds. I catalogue only those which you would consider gems for the garden.

- **Royal Blue.** The first to bloom in May and June. Compact little plant, growing not higher than 6 inches, completely covered with flowers of sky blue. Even though the plant is a great deal of the time out of bloom, it is very attractive on account of the clean foliage.
Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50
- **Amethystina.** This variety follows the former in its footsteps, has the same appearance, but the plant grows fully a foot high and a foot through, flowering in June and July.....Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50
- **Longifolia subsessilis.** The Blue Jay Flower. In September, when the great host of our summer visitors are saying farewell, we seek every new flower that we can find, particularly if we can get that ever-wanted clear blue. Here we have it. A bushy plant showing prosperity in every fibre, growing to a height of 3½ feet, often measuring 3 feet in height. Shows us dozens of stout flower spikes, which are closely dressed, of clear blue flowers of the richest tone.
Each, 30c; dozen, \$3.00

Viola Cornuta

Popular Name: Tufted Pansy

The best edging plant for the hardy border or garden, for properly cared for these plants remain in bloom from May until October. The secret of their continuous bloom is that they must be sheared several times during the season, so that the flowers do not go to seed.

- **G. Wernig.** Pale violet color.....Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.00
- **Yellow**Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50

Yucca Filamentosa

Popular Name: Adam's Needle

A nest of still leaves terminates in a needle-like point, giving it the appearance of a Mexican Cactus, but from its center rises a stout stem, where in July we see most magnificent white bell-shaped flowers to a height of 4 to 5 feet. Flowering spell July. Space 2 feet. Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50

I can furnish many other perennials not mentioned here, and if lists are submitted to me I will promptly quote.

The growing of vegetables to a degree that you get everything that you are entitled to out of the garden is not a common knowledge. It has to be acquired. If you want a magazine that will not only teach you how every vegetable is grown in your home garden but what are really the best vegetables for you and how they are stored and harvested and finally how to prepare them for the table, you will find that

“VEGETABLE LORE” By Marice Fuld

is a perfect revelation to you.

Subscriptions per year, \$1.25; artistic binder 75c for each volume. Back numbers can always be had and should be purchased by every new subscriber because nothing is ever repeated. Sample copies mailed free.

SPECIAL OFFER OF A FEW CHOICE EVERGREENS

At Less than Pre-War Prices

If there is one thing I delight in doing—it is the unusual!

While prices in every commodity are rising skyward I have the courage of coming to you with an offer listing prices, which are not only down to pre-war level, but actually 25 to 50 per cent below that, and your question naturally arises: How can you do that?

It is a simple story, full of life's interest; so much so that I am sure you will be interested in it, and so I am giving it to you.

On a recent inspection trip while walking from a trolley stop to the home of one of my patrons in Massachusetts, I happened by mere accident to stumble across a dear old friend, whom I have known for a score of years and, of course, my first question was: "Why, James, what are you doing now?" "I am growing flowers for the market; am located just about 500 yards from here, and why don't you come and spend an hour with me?" The invitation was too tempting to ignore and on we walked to inspect splendid houses of carnations and lilies and roses and then he said: "I want to show you what I play with. You remember I always had a hobby of propagating evergreens from cutting and as I wanted to beautify my home in time I thought I better grow my own material, but quite naturally I grew hundreds of a kind, while I only needed a few, and so I have a fine stock of young trees, but do not know how to sell them."

A thought flashed through my mind and I exclaimed: "Why, let me sell them for you, but your prices must be more than reasonable! What will you take for the lot?" When he told me the figure I thought he was fooling, for it was so ridiculously low that I could not believe it, but he insisted that for friendship's sake he wanted me to have a real bargain.

"Shake on it," I said. "It is a bargain."

We took stock—made our sale contract and off I went with all kinds of plans in my mind as to how happy I could make my friends by letting them share with me such an extraordinary opportunity.

And that is just what I am doing!

You cannot fully realize what a wonderful opportunity this is, when you consider that prices on evergreens with the usual nurseries are advanced this fall 100 per cent because the embargo placed on the importation of all evergreens by the Federal Horticultural Board in Washington is permanent and it takes from eight to ten years to produce a fair-sized evergreen from seed or cutting.

The very best time in the year to plant an evergreen is from August 20th till October 15th, and while I am sending out another catalogue September 15th, I felt I could not wait with the good news that long, for I am human, and when I have anything good to tell I want to let it loose at once.

At no previous season were evergreens so luxuriant as right now, because we have had abundant rains this summer, which makes transplanting in fall so much more success-guaranteed.

Every plant in this offer is perfect and in excellent state of health and I guarantee plants to arrive in perfect condition, but I cannot guarantee these plants any further as with these special low prices I could not replace them.

Packing will be charged extra, but strictly at cost.

The quantity of each size available is less than 250, so order promptly. All orders will be filled in rotation as received.

Abies Concolor—White Fir. A king amongst evergreen trees. Superior in appearance to the well known "Blue Spruce," suitable for specimen or in groups. Very hardy.

2 ft. trees, each	\$2.50
3 ft. trees, each	4.00
4 ft. trees, each	5.00

Pseudotsuga Douglassi—Douglas Fir. The same as the foregoing, but possessing a rich, dark green color.

2 ft. trees, each	\$2.50
3 ft. trees, each	4.00
4 ft. trees, each	5.00
5 ft. trees, each	6.00

Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea Pungens Glauca). What I offer here is all highly colored and well shaped.

2 ft. trees, each	\$2.50
3 ft. trees, each	3.50
4 ft. trees, each	5.00

Colorado Green Spruce. The same as above with a bluish green color.

2 ft. trees, each	\$1.00
3 ft. trees, each	2.00
4 ft. trees, each	3.00

NOVELTY 1919

Chinese Dwarf Blue Spruce. Introduced from China by the renowned Mr. Wilson. The plants are in texture and color the same as the Colorado Blue Spruce, but the form of the plant is entirely different. When full grown, the plant is about 6 feet in diameter and about 4½ feet high, very dense and exceedingly handsome, when placed as a specimen on a lawn. The plants I offer are about 2 feet high and through. Each, \$6.00

NATIVE LAURELS

(*Kalmia Lapifolia*)

During this past summer I have secured the right of the finest stock of native laurels that I have ever had the pleasure of seeing. There are fifty acres of every imaginable size, every one a specimen. I am now prepared to offer these to my patrons at the following figures:

15 in. to 18 in. high, each.....	\$1.80
18 in. to 24 in. high, each.....	1.10
24 in. to 36 in. high, each.....	1.50
36 in. to 48 in. high, each.....	2.25

Specimen selected as to shape, height, and width. \$4.00 each
Packing will be charged extra, but strictly at cost.

NATIVE LAURELS IN CARLOAD LOTS

\$180.00 per car, F. O. B., Monmouth, N. J.

In order to give my patrons a thorough understanding of what a carload lot of laurels means, I wish to furnish the following explanation: When a car is made up of all kinds of sizes, it should contain about 200 plants, more or less. If one size is wanted, a car containing all plants 15 inches to 18 inches should not have less than 300 plants; 18 inches to 24 inches should not have less than 250 plants; 24 inches to 36 inches should not have less than 200 plants, and 36 inches to 48 inches should not have less than 150 plants.

If a mixed car of all sizes, the larger sizes are predominating, but we will gladly make up cars in the sizes as desired.

Laurels can be planted up to October 15th, and the fall is really the very best time to plant them.

NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

I can also furnish these in mixed cars at \$200 per carload lot, F. O. B. either Monticello, N. Y., or Easton, Pa. For prices in special sizes, kindly apply to this office.

IMPORTANT NOVELTY

(*Philadelphus Virginal*)

Here we have one of the finest shrubs that I possibly know of. Of course, it is a mock orange as the name implies, but it is so vastly superior and different to anything we have had that it is in a class by itself. The plants will grow to a height of fully 8 feet, and the spread of the same dimension. In form, it grows somewhat more erect than the usual swords and in that way makes a more bushy plant. Its greatest acquisition is, above all, the flowers, which are at least twice, if not three times, the size of the best sort we have now. In addition, the flowers are perfectly double, and thus give the appearance of a snowdrift when in bloom. The individual clusters of flowers are from 8 to 10 inches long, and have one of the finest fragrances that I have ever encountered. Its greatest merit is in the fact that it flowers several times during the season, coming in bloom particularly when other shrubs are entirely out of bloom.

Three year old plants, about 5 feet high \$3.50 each

FANCY-NAMED LILACS

(*On Their Own Roots*)

Every one knows that lilacs on their own roots are the only kind of lilacs to grow, for then we can positively expect that all branches produce flowers. I offer these plants at the following rate of prices, except where noted otherwise:

2 to 3 feet high, each.....	\$.75
3 to 4 feet high, each.....	1.00
4 to 5 feet high, each.....	1.50
5 to 6 feet high, each.....	2.00

Alphonse Lavallee. Very large, pale blue, in fine, compact trusses of double flowers.

Belle de Nancy. Very large, brilliant satiny rose, white toward center; very fine.

Charles X. Trusses large; reddish purple, single.

Comte de Kerchove. Large, compact panicle of double rose-colored flowers.

Dr. Masters. Clear lilac, superb.

Dr. Troyanowsky. Spikes of hyacinth-like, double flowers, bluish-mauve color.

Grant des Batailles. Bright, single, blue in large, attractive trusses; fine.

Jean Bart. A striking novelty; double claret rose-colored flowers when fully open.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. A very desirable variety, with milk-white, double flowers; panicle of medium size; very compact, fine for cut flowers.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Double, creamy white.

Mme. Lemoine. Large spikes of pure white, double flowers. Decidedly one of the finest varieties of recent introduction.

Mme. De Miller. Medium sized, compact spikes of large, double white flowers.

Maxime Cornu. Lilac rose.

Pres. Carnot. Pale lilac; free bloomer.

Pres. Grevy. A beautiful blue; individual flowers, very double and very large. The panicle is magnificent, one of the finest lilacs.

Pres. Viger. Double; bluish violet; extra fine.

Princess Alexandra. A variety with pure white flowers; panicles medium to large. One of the finest white-flowers varieties.

Pyramidalis. Fine, azure rose.

Souvenir de L. Spaeth. The most distinct and beautiful variety in the collection; trusses immense; very compact; florets very large, deep, purplish red.

Verschaffelti. Single, dark red.

Virginite. A beautiful lilac, with the same tint as the Rose, *Souvenir de la Malmaison*; very double and striking flowers.

SMALL FRUITS

The New Grape, Sugar-sweet.

I have the pleasure of offering to my patrons what I consider the finest out-door grape, which is perfectly hardy in the northern climate, coming the nearest to the hot-house grapes in size and sweetness. It is a very strong grower, has all the appearance of a tokay grape, but having additional bloom on the skin, which gives it an added beauty. The berry is the largest that I have ever seen of any outdoor grape, but the cluster, of course, is not as large as the usual hot-house grape but fully as large as any outdoor grape. I can furnish these in three sizes.

One-year old, each..... \$1.25

Two-year old, each..... 1.75

Extra strong fruiting age, each..... 2.00

The last size is an exceptional one, having from three to four heavy canes which have borne fruit this last season.

"MY FAVORITE" GRAPES

The following varieties I can furnish in extra-strong, selected two-year-old plants, at \$1.00 each.

✓ Agawam. Deep red or maroon.

✓ Brighton. Cheerful red.

✓ Campbell's Early. Black.

✓ Concord. Black.

✓ Diamond. White.

✓ Eaton. Black.

✓ Moore's Early. Black.

✓ Niagara. White.

✓ Wilder. Black.

✓ Worden. Black.

BLACKBERRIES

✓ Extra selected, heavy plants. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

✓ Eldorado. Berries large, jet black, and borne in large clusters; very sweet, melting and of fine flavor; vines vigorous, hardy and very prolific.

✓ Erie. Fruit large and of good quality; hardy, very productive, bearing a good crop each year.

✓ Rathbun. Strong grower; the fruit is borne on long stems, in clusters. Berry is very large, sweet, luscious and fine flavored.

RASPBERRIES

✓ Extra large, fruiting cane. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100

✓ Cuthbert. Rich crimson; luscious, vigorous.

✓ Columbian. Dull purple, very large; one of the best for canning; strong and productive.

✓ Cumberland. Black; very large; unexcelled in hardiness and productiveness. Midseason.

✓ Gregg. Black; one of the largest. Firm and of good quality; ripens late; juicy and of high flavor.

✓ Golden Queen. A very fine variety; good size, hardy, and the finest flavored of all the raspberries; strong grower and prolific.

FALL BEARING RASPBERRIES

✓ La France. Disseminated now for the first time. One of the finest novelties of the age, bearing clusters of unusual size in the greatest abundance, all through the fall. Its bearing quality is simply wonderful. Nothing of its kind has ever been seen before; the color is a rich red, and the flavor is simply grand. Canes are bearing right up to frost time, and even the side shoots bear enormous clusters. Each, \$2.00

✓ St. Regis. The earliest of all red raspberries. Wonderfully prolific, the first or main crop being far greater than that of any other red variety known. Bears at intervals through the whole summer and autumn. Late in the fall berries begin to ripen upon the young shoots, which continue to produce berries in increasing number until late Fall or until frosts occur. The berries are of bright crimson, large size and surpassing quality, rich sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Withstands the severest winters as well as severe drought; strong grower, with luxuriant foliage, which never suffers from sunburn. Each 40c; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30 per 100

CURRENTS

These are very scarce this Fall, which accounts for the high price.

Strong plants.....50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Fay's Prolific. One of the largest, bearing enormous clusters of large bright red fruit.

Cherry. The real old-fashioned red currant.

White Grape. Large clusters, of large yellowish-white berries; very mild in flavor.

Black Naples. This is the currant which is used so much by the English people as jelly. The fruit is black.

Please Note: The black currants cannot be shipped out of the State of New York.

GOOSEBERRIES

Extra strong plants.....50c each; \$5.00 per dozen

Downing. Fruit large, roundish, light green in color; juicy and very good; bears abundantly. Excellent for pies.

Industry. Doubtless the best of the English varieties; very productive; large, dark red and excellent quality.

Portage. Almost as large as Industry and fully as prolific; bright yellow.

FRUIT TREES

Apples:

All the large fruits I furnish in standard form only, meaning that they are grown on a straight, tall stem. Extra selected, strong plants.

Each, \$1.50

I guarantee that every one of the fruit trees as furnished is absolutely true to name.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Medium size, pale yellow, tender, with a fine flavor; good bearer; an excellent variety for both orchard and garden.

Red Astrachan. Large, deep crimson; juicy, tart; very hardy; good bearer.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size; pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; a free grower and early bearer.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Fall Pippin. Large, roundish oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious; valuable for table or market.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snow white, tender and delicious; one of the finest dessert fruits.

Gravenstein. A large, striped apple; finest quality; one of the best Fall apples.

Maiden's Blush. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh tender and pleasant; tree a free grower and good bearer.

Wealthy. Medium size; skin smooth, oily, almost covered with red; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, tree productive.

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and red; very productive.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). A large, handsome, striped apple of good quality; a good keeper.

Delicious. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant, dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and juicy, with delightful aroma; highest quality.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium to large; skin golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and sprightly; very good, productive.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large, yellow, striped with red; great bearer; juicy.

Northern Spy. Large; striped; flesh rich and highly aromatic; rapid grower and good bearer.

Rhode Island Greening. A well-known and popular variety; fruit rather acid; excellent both for dessert and cooking.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large; keeps until June. Its long keeping qualities make it popular; free grower and great bearer.

Wine Sap. Medium to large; red; moderate grower and good bearer.

PEARS

Extra selected, strong plants.

Each, \$1.50

SUMMER PEARS

- ✓ **Bartlett.** Large size; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly.
- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite.** Very large, yellowish green, covered with small russet specks; melting.
- ✓ **Wilder.** Early. Medium to small; greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; fine grained; sub-acid; vigorous grower and great bearer.

AUTUMN PEARS

- ✓ **Beurre D'Anjou.** Large; greenish russet; flesh rich and delicious. Commences to ripen in October and will keep well for some time with care.
- ✓ **Beurre Clairgeau.** Very large; yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular; an early and abundant bearer.
- ✓ **Kieffer's Hybrid.** An early and very prolific bearer; wonderfully showy. This is not an eating pear, but used solely for cooking and preserving.
- ✓ **Seckel.** Small; yellowish brown when fully ripe; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, buttery, highly flavored.
- ✓ **Sheldon.** Medium size; greenish russet; melting, juicy, with a very brisk, highly perfumed flavor.

WINTER PEARS

- ✓ **Lawrence.** Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots, rich, aromatic flavor.

CHERRIES

Extra selected, strong plants.

Each, \$1.50

SWEET VARIETIES

- ✓ **Black Tartarian.** Very large, bright purplish black; tender, juicy and of excellent flavor.
- ✓ **Gov. Wood (White Ox Heart).** Very large; nearly white, with red cheek; rich and juicy. One of the best canning cherries.
- ✓ **Mercer.** Very dark red, nearly black; large; fine flavored; early; very hardy; profuse bearer.
- ✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau.** Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive.
- ✓ **Windsor.** Large; dark colored; flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality; productive.
- ✓ **Yellow Spanish.** Large; yellow and red.

SOUR VARIETIES

- ✓ **Baldwin.** Large; dark wine color; rich flavor; early, hardy and productive.
- ✓ **Early Richmond.** Medium size; dark red; juicy, with sprightly acid flavor. One of the best sour cherries on account of its productiveness and excellent cooking qualities.
- ✓ **English Morello.** Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive.

PEACHES, PLUMS AND APRICOTS

The above three varieties should only be planted in Spring, and therefore the offer for these is here omitted.

FLOWER LORE

By Maurice Fuld

A monthly magazine, teaching the practical growing of flowers by amateurs. It is most unique and individual and at the same time practical beyond comparison. It is all meat—no shell—contains no ads, and never repeats a single subject, once published. For the latter reason it is imperative for a new subscriber to possess the magazine beginning with the first number. The first number appeared July, 1916, so that at present Volume 4 is being published. Back numbers are always in stock.

Subscriptions for current volumes are only accepted to begin with No. 1 (July number), so that all subscriptions expire with the June issue of the following year.

Subscription rates: \$1.25 per volume or year in loose numbers; \$2.00 if bound in artistic cover.

If you wish to possess the magazine from the beginning and up to June, 1920: \$5.00 in loose volumes, or \$8.00 for four volumes, each bound in artistic cover. Extra self-binders, each 75c. Sample copies mailed free.

What the Public Says About "Flower Lore"

"Flower Lore is assuredly first aid to amateurs. Many a plant has been saved by its timely advice."

"One of my friends reads Flower Lore, and she feels she must have it."

"The sample copies of Flower Lore you have sent me strike me as being more 'Johnny on the spot' than anything I have ever had the pleasure of reading on the subject—you get the information when you need it."

"Flower Lore, especially, I do not care to miss; it has been most helpful to me."

"I have learned a lot from Flower Lore."

"Your publications are very entertaining and instructive. Just the little short cuts and extras which only the professionals usually know."

"I am very much pleased with your 'Lores'; they are different from the regular garden magazines. Have taken considerable interest in gardening for the last twenty years and, as gardeners go, I believe I am a pretty fair kind of gardener; but these leaflets give one a sort of 'second wind' in the business and am satisfied I can get better results by following some of your suggestions."

Maurice Fuld

7 West 45th St., New York

VEGETABLE LORE

By Maurice Fuld

A monthly magazine, teaching not only the practical growing of vegetables by amateurs but the right kinds for **your garden**, when, where and how to sow, how to care for, how to crop, how to store, and, finally, how to prepare in a tasty fashion.

It is the only magazine in the world which deals exclusively with "Growing Vegetables for the Home Garden."

It is in a class by itself. It contains no ads, and never repeats a single subject once published. Hence it is imperative for a new subscriber to possess this magazine beginning with the first number published. The first number appeared July, 1917, so that at present Volume 3 is in process of publication.

Back numbers are always in stock.

Subscriptions for current volumes are only accepted to begin with No. 1 (July number), so that all subscriptions expire with the June issue of the following year.

Subscription rates: \$1.25 per volume or year in loose numbers; \$2.00 per volume or year if bound in artistic cover.

If you wish to possess the magazine from the beginning and up to June, 1920: \$3.75 in loose volumes or \$6.00 for the three volumes, each bound in artistic cover. Extra self-binders, 75c each. Sample copies mailed free.

What the Public Says About "Vegetable Lore"

"I received Vol. I, Vegetable Lore, and am much pleased with the detailed descriptions and explanations of culture, etc. This is just what amateurs and others need to make a success of growing vegetables."

"Vegetable Lore is splendid. I am learning more about vegetable growing than I ever hoped to know."

"Vegetable Lore is invaluable to me."

"Your magazine fits the city lot garden and is especially helpful to amateurs."

"Please renew my subscription to Vegetable Lore. I don't want to miss a single number—would rather do without all the other books and magazines."

RECORDS OF A RECTORY GARDEN

By K. S. P.

(Just Published)

The most delightful, the most charming, the most thrilling, the most gripping story of a garden, weaving the life of an only son, the jewel of a mother, from the day of birth to the hour when he gave up his life on the altar of democracy.

You will thank me for introducing this book to you—it is the most inspiring literature the world war has produced.

Here follow a few excerpts to whet your appetite:

"From the mother who bore and loved him he never really seems very far away. Sometimes she even feels that Death, in taking from her the son whose manly promise was her pride and glory, has given back to her the little child whose gay companionship was the sunshine of earlier years."

"Yet, after all, it is in the garden that the mother ever feels most conscious of the nearness and companionship of the child of long ago—the sunny old-fashioned Rectory Garden where he shouted and played from babyhood to boyhood, and which he loved unceasingly right on to the years of his manhood's strength."

"To Christopher's mother the tapping of the roses against the latticed window panes, the sighing of the wintry wind through the dark pine branches, the twilight hoot of the owls, the first call of the cuckoo, the spring beauty of the blossoming apple trees, the tender fragrance of the hidden violets, the heavy sweetness of the lilac and syringa, the slow unfolding of the earliest snowdrops, or tall white lily buds, will speak for ever more of the little lad who loved, and listened, and watched for these things. For, in the old Rectory Garden are the records of his short life written."

Price, \$1.00 Postpaid

The Most Entrancing Book on Gardening Ever Published

"LET US MAKE A FLOWER GARDEN"

By Hanna Rion

Of all the books I have ever read—and I have read just a few—there is none in my opinion that touches so closely to our needs as the above-mentioned issue. It is a book that should be read by every amateur gardener, no matter what other books you have in your possession now.

The reading itself is so charming, so bewitching, so thrilling, so interesting, and so real that I am willing to guarantee to anyone the happiest hour of entertainment, provided you are an earnest gardener.

And in addition, it is just brimful of good, practical suggestions.

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A recipient of "My Garden Favorites" writes as follows:

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I feel I can render no greater service to garden lovers than to see to it that every owner of a garden receives a copy of my 1920 Spring Edition of "My Garden Favorites".

Will you be so kind as to submit to me on this sheet the names of your acquaintances who you know would appreciate my literature?

[illegible]

The things of the imagination do not die, but change with the changing hours—as the wild parsley and the hyacinth come into the woods at the first flute-notes of April, and were as young last year, or will be under the yet unfallen dews, as they were a thousand years ago, in Arcadian valleys or in the glens of the Gael.

FIONA MACLEOD.

Maurice Fuld

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